Day : Monday
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PALM INTRANET

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Appln Info | Contents | Petition Info | Atty/Agent Info | Continuity/Reexam | Foreign

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                  USPATFULL/USPAT2
 NEWS  8  MAY 30  The F-Term thesaurus is now available in CA/CAplus
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 NEWS 10  JUN 26  TULSA/TULSA2 reloaded and enhanced with new search and
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 NEWS 12  JUl 11  CHEMSAFE reloaded and enhanced
 NEWS 13  JUl 14  FSTA enhanced with Japanese patents
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 NEWS 18  SEP 11  CA/CAplus enhanced with more pre-1907 records

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=> s peg-20 glyceryl laurate
L1          120 PEG-20 GLYCERYL LAURATE

=> s l1 and fatty alcohol
L2           62 L1 AND FATTY ALCOHOL

=> s l2 and sterol
L3           39 L2 AND STEROL

=> s l3 and water
L4           39 L3 AND WATER

=> dup rem l4
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L4
L5            39 DUP REM L4 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l5 and (cholesterol or phytosterol or lanosterol)
L6           39 L5 AND (CHOLESTEROL OR PHYTOSTEROL OR LANOSTEROL)

=> s l6 and (stearyl or arachidyl or lignoceryl or behenyl)
L7           39 L6 AND (STEARYL OR ARACHIDYL OR LIGNOCERYL OR BEHENYL)

=> s l7 and phospholipid
L8           11 L7 AND PHOSPHOLIPID

=> s l8 and sunscreen
L9            0 L8 AND SUNSCREEN

=> s l7 and sunscreen
L10           5 L7 AND SUNSCREEN

=> d l10 1-5 ibib kwic abs

L10  ANSWER 1 OF 5  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2006:166479  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Cosmetic and pharmaceutical foam
INVENTOR(S):            Tamarkin, Dov, Maccabim, ISRAEL
                        Friedman, Doron, Karmei Yosef, ISRAEL
                        Eini, Meir, Ness Ziona, ISRAEL
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     Foamix Ltd., Ness Ziona, ISRAEL, 74104 (non-U.S.
                        corporation)

                            NUMBER        KIND    DATE
                        --------------- ------ --------
PATENT INFORMATION:     US 2006140984      A1   20060629
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 2003-532618     A1   20031024  (10)
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                        WO 2003-IB5527          20031024
                                                20051222  PCT 371 date

                              NUMBER        DATE
                        ------------------ --------
PRIORITY INFORMATION:   IL 2002-152486      20021025
                        US 2002-429546P     20021129 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   WILMER CUTLER PICKERING HALE AND DORR LLP, 60 STATE
                        STREET, BOSTON, MA, 02109, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       87
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:     2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:             2227
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       The invention relates to an alcohol-free cosmetic or pharmaceutical foam
         carrier comprising water, a hydrophobic solvent, a foam adjuvant agent, a
         surface-active agent and a water gelling agent. The cosmetic or
         pharmaceutical foam carrier does not contain aliphatic alcohols, making it
         non-irritating and non-drying. The alcohol-free foam carrier is suitable for
         inclusion of both water-soluble and oil soluble pharmaceutical and cosmetic
         agents.
SUMM      .  .  .  and its use. More specifically, the invention relates to a
        cosmetic or pharmaceutical foam carrier suitable for inclusion of both
        water soluble and oil soluble pharmaceutical and cosmetic
        agents.
SUMM     Other pharmaceutical active ingredients are water-soluble and
        require a water component in the carrier.
SUMM      .  .  .  lipophilic or hydrophobic components in one phase and
        hydrophilic components in the second phase. The foamed emulsion
        typically is an oil-in-water emulsion in which the hydrophobic
        component is dispersed in the aqueous continuous phase. Surfactants for
        reducing surface tension and emulsifiers.  .  .
SUMM      .  .  .  skin diseases, and in particular, scalp psoriasis, using a
        foamable pharmaceutical composition containing a corticosteroid active
        substance, an aliphatic alcohol, water, a fatty
        alcohol, a surface-active agent, a propellant and a buffering
        agent. The foamable composition contains 40-90% w/w composition of an
        aliphatic alcohol..  .  .
SUMM      .  .  .  to Borgman describes a buffered non-flowing composition
        suitable for the treatment of bacterial vaginosis which contains
        metronidazole. Suitable formulations include oil-in-water
        emulsions including an internal oil phase of about 10-40 wt % oil and
        anionic, cationic or nonionic surfactants. Suitable components.  .  .
SUMM      .  .  .  foamable cleansing liquid composition comprising about 0.05%
        to about 10% of an emollient, in addition to cleansing surfactants,
        humectants and water soluble cationic or nonionic polymers,
        but no propellants. Low density foams are achieved using a novel
        non-aerosol foam dispenser. The.  .  .
SUMM     U.S. Pat. No. 6,113,888 teaches a single water phase
        composition comprising a self-tanning agent, a nitrogen-free polymer, a
        nitrogen-free surfactant, and water.
SUMM      .  .  .  spreading over a skin surface. The composition contains
        surfactant, a propellant, a fragrance, a thickener, and a cosmetic
        vehicle (preferably water) wherein the ratio of the surfactant
        to propellant is from about 1:1 to about 1:10. Emollients including
        silicone oils, mineral.  .  .
SUMM     U.S. Pat. No. 6,251,369 discloses foamable dental fluoride compositions
        containing a water-soluble fluoride component, whereby said
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        compositions include an oil in water emulsion. However, the
        patent fails to specify the identity or concentration of the oil
        component of the emulsion; and none.  .  .
SUMM     U.S. Pat. No. 5,961,957 describes a barrier foam composition comprising
        from 70 to 90% of water, from 7 to 9% of butane, from 2 to 4%
        of glyceryl monostearate, from 1.5 to 3.50% of dimethicone copolyol (a
        water-soluble silicone compound), from 1 to 3% of propane, from
        0.5 to 2.5% of lanolin, from 0.5 to 2.5% of stearic.  .  .
SUMM      .  .  .  gram of Olux.TM. Foam contains 0.5 mg clobetasol propionate,
        USP, in a thermolabile foam, which consists of ethanol (60%), purified
        water, propylene glycol, cetyl alcohol, stearyl
        alcohol, polysorbate 60, citric acid, and potassium citrate. It is
        dispensed from an aluminum can pressurized with a hydrocarbon
        propellant.  .  .  Luxiq.TM. is another corticostroid foam medication,
        containng 1.2 mg betamethasone valerate per gram, in a vehicle,
        comprising ethanol (60.4%), purified water, propylene glycol,
        cetyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol, polysorbate 60, citric acid,
        and potassium citrate, and pressurized with a hydrocarbon propellant.
SUMM      .  .  .  GmbH, wherein the hydrocortisone is present at 10% in a foam
        vehicle. Nonmedicinal ingredients of Cortifoam include cetyl alcohol,
        ethoxylated stearyl alcohol, methylparaben, polyoxyethylene-10
        stearyl ether, propylene glycol, propylparaben, triethanolamine,
        water, and inert propellants, isobutene, and propane.
SUMM     In one or more embodiments of the present invention, the alcohol-free
        cosmetic or pharmaceutical foamable carrier composition includes
        water, a liquid, non-volatile hydrophobic solvent, a foam
        adjuvant agent selected from the group consisting of fatty acids and
        fatty alcohols, a surface-active agent and a water gelling
        agent. Such foamable carriers, when placed in an aerosol container and
        combined with a liquefied gas propellant, create an oil in water
        emulsion, which, upon release from the aerosol container, provides a
        therapeutically beneficial foam product. The foam retains its structure
        for.  .  .
SUMM     Class A Composition:

 about 2-5% hydrophobic solvent;
 about 80-98% water;
 about 0.1% to 5% foam adjuvant agent;
 about 0.1% to 5% surface-active agent; and
 about 0.1% to 5% water gelling agent.
SUMM     Class B Composition:

 about 5-10% hydrophobic solvent;
 about 75-95% water;
 about 0.1% to 5% foam adjuvant agent;
 about 0.1% to 5% surface-active agent; and
 about 0.1% to 5% water gelling agent.
SUMM     Class C Composition:

 about 10-20% hydrophobic solvent;
 about 60-90% water;
 about 0.1% to 5% foam adjuvant agent;
 about 0.1% to 5% surface-active agent; and
 about 0.1% to 5% water gelling agent.
SUMM     Class A Composition:

 about 20-75% hydrophobic solvent;
 about 25-75% water;
 about 0.1% to 5% foam adjuvant agent;
 about 0.1% to 5% surface-active agent; and
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about 0.1% to 5% water gelling agent.

SUMM The alcohol-free foam carrier is formulated as an oil-in-water or water-in-oil emulsion, so that it is suitable for inclusion of either water-soluble and oil soluble active agents (or both). The foamable carrier composition of the present invention, when admixed with a propellant. . . .

SUMM . . .

(3) The foam contains silicone oil in a therapeutically effective concentration

(4) The foam includes active agent, both water soluble and oil soluble.

(5) The foam is easily spreadable, allowing treatment of large areas such as the arms,. . .

DETD A hydrophobic solvent according to the present invention is a liquid material having solubility in distilled water at ambient temperature of less than about 1 gm per 100 mL, more preferable less than about 0.5 gm per. . .

DETD . . . cetyl lactate, cetyl ricinoleate, tocopheryl acetate, acetylated lanolin alcohol, cetyl acetate, phenyl trimethicone, glyceryl oleate, tocopheryl linoleate, wheat germ glycerides, arachidyl propionate, myristyl lactate, decyl oleate, propylene glycol ricinoleate, isopropyl lanolate, pentaerythrityl tetrastearate, neopentylglycol dicaprylate/dicaprate, hydrogenated coco-glycerides, isononyl isononanoate, isotridecyl isononanoate,. . .

DETD . . . about 9, preferably from about 4 to about 5, silicon atoms. Volatile silicones such as cyclomethicones can also be used. Water-soluble silicones, such as dimethicone copolyol are not included in the definition of silicone oils (as hydrophobic solvents) according to the. . .

DETD . . . foam adjuvant agents includes fatty alcohols having 15 or more carbons in their carbon chain, such as cetyl alcohol and stearyl alcohol (or mixtures thereof). Other examples of fatty alcohols are arachidyl alcohol (C20), behenyl alcohol (C22), 1 -triacontanol (C30), as well as alcohols with longer carbon chains (up to C50). Fatty alcohols, derived from. . . their carbon chain, are especially well suited as foam adjuvant agents according to the present invention. The concentration of the fatty alcohol, required to support the foam system is inversely related to the length of its carbon chains.

DETD Optionally, the carbon atom chain of the fatty alcohol or the fatty acid may have at least one double bond. A further class of foam adjuvant agent according to the present invention comprises a long chain fatty alcohol or fatty acid, wherein the carbon atom chain is branched. The carbon chain of the fatty acid or fatty alcohol can be substituted with a hydroxyl group, such as 12-hydroxy stearic acid.

DETD . . . stabilize the resultant foam composition, they often provide additional therapeutic properties. Long chain saturated and mono unsaturated fatty alcohols, e.g., stearyl alcohol, erycyl alcohol, arachidyl alcohol and docosanol have been reported to possess antiviral, anti infective, anti-proliferative and anti-inflammatory properties (U.S. Pat. No. 4,874,794). Longer. . .

DETD Surface-active agents, according to the present invention include any agent linking oil and water in the composition.

DETD . . . surfactants include polyethoxylated fatty acids, fatty acid diesters, polyethylene glycol glycerol fatty acid esters, alcohol-oil transesterification products, polyglycerized fatty acids, sterol and sterol derivatives, polyethylene glycol sorbitan fatty acid esters, polyethylene glycol alkyl ethers, sugar esters, polyethylene glycol alkyl phenols, polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block copolymers,. . .

DETD . . . include PEG-20 dilaurate, PEG-20 dioleate, PEG-20 distearate, PEG-32 dilaurate and PEG-32 dioleate. Suitable polyethylene glycol glycerol fatty acid esters include PEG-20 glyceryl laurate, PEG-30 glyceryl laurate, PEG-40 glyceryl laurate, PEG-20 glyceryl oleate, and PEG-30 glyceryl oleate.

DETD . . . can be hydrophilic or hydrophobic. Preferred derivatives include the polyethylene glycol derivatives. An exemplary hydrophobic surfactant in this class is cholesterol. An exemplary hydrophilic surfactant in this class is PEG-24 cholesterol ether (Solulan C-24).

DETD Water Gelling Agents The water gelling agent according to one or more embodiments of the present invention stablizes the acqueons phase by, for example, increasing viscosity and linking capability. Exemplary water gelling agents that can be used in accordance with one or more embodiments of the present invention include for example,. . .

DETD Further exemplary water gelling agents include the acrylic acid/ethyl acrylate copolymers and the carboxyvinyl polymers sold, for example, by the B.F. Goodrich Company under the trademark of Carbopol Registered TM resins. These resins consist essentially of a colloidal water-soluble polyalkenyl polyether crosslinked polymer of acrylic acid crosslinked with from 0.75% to 2% of a crosslinking agent such as polyallyl. . . pentaerythritol. Examples include Carbopol 934, Carbopol 940, Carbopol 950, Carbopol 980, Carbopol 951 and Carbopol 981. Carbopol 934 is a water-soluble polymer of acrylic acid crosslinked with about 1% of a polyallyl ether of sucrose having an average of about 5.8. . .

DETD It is important to have a composition, including water, hydrophobic solvents, formulation excipients and propellant, in a stable emulsion, which ascertain acceptable shelf-life of the product.

DETD The combination of a surface active agent, foaming adjuvant and water gelling agent according to one or more embodiments of the invention provides a low specific gravity foam having superior flow. . . According to one or more embodiments of the present invention, the total amount of surface active agent, foaming adjuvant and water gelling agent, in combination does not exceed 8% (w/w) of foamable composition. In other embodiments, the combined amounts of surface active agent, foaming adjuvant and water gelling agent is less than 5% (w/w) of foamable composition. The low solids content improves the flow properties of the. . .

DETD . . . to as "drug(s)", may consist of a single drug or a combination of drugs that can be dissolved in the water phase or the hydrophobic phase of the carrier composition. Examples of such drugs are antibiotic, antibacterial, antifungal, antiviral, antiinflammatory, anesthetic,. . .

DETD Corticosteroid ointments, greasy preparations containing little or no water, are commonly used for treating psoriasis. Their main disadvantage is in their sticky feeling, which remains so long after treatment. . .

DETD . . . foam of the present invention is useful and advantageous for skin care and cosmetic care. The combination of oil and water, having moisture-retaining properties, in a spreadable foam form, can be used to substitute currently used cosmetic skin care creams, lotions,. . .

DETD . . . or more embodiments of the present invention, the foam composition comprises a combination of a skin whitening agent and a sunscreen agent.

DETD . . . more embodiments of the present invention, the foam composition comprises a combination of a skin whitening agent and an inorganic sunscreen agent. When inorganic sunscreen agents, e.g. TiO.sub.2, are rubbed onto the skin, they leave a white coating, which provides an immediate (although transient) whitening. . . by the consumer, who wishes to see instant change in his/her appearance. The whitening agent, in combination with the inorganic sunscreen agent in the foam carrier can be easily and uniformly distributed on the skin surface, thereby affording an even instant. . .

DETD . . . scaling and texture changes of the stratum corneum. The foam of the present invention is advantageous for the delivery of sunscreen agents. Its application is very convenient and it spreads easily over large skin areas. The presence of a hydrophobic solvent. . .

DETD As used herein, "sunscreen active" or "sunscreen agent" includes both sunscreen agents and physical sunblocks. Suitable sunscreen actives may be organic or inorganic.

DETD A wide variety of conventional organic sunscreen actives are suitable for use herein. Specific suitable sunscreen actives include, for example: p-aminobenzoic acid, its salts and its derivatives (ethyl, isobutyl, glyceryl esters; p-dimethylaminobenzoic acid); anthranilates (i.e., o-amino-benzoates;. . .

DETD A safe and effective amount of the organic sunscreen active is used, typically from about 1% to about 20%, more typically from about 2% to about 10% of the composition. Exact amounts will vary depending upon the sunscreen or sunscreens chosen and the desired Sun Protection Factor (SPF).

DETD Examples of such active agents include chamomile extract (matricaria recutitia), cucumber distillate (cucumis sativus), lavender water (lavendula angustifolia), rose water (rosa damascena), witch hazel (hamamelis virginiana), allantoin, bisabolol, rosehip oil, calendula oil, azulaene, menthol and camphor.

DETD . . . chemical irritants and further reduces, and many times prevents, damage to human skin after accidental heat burns caused by hot water, oil or hot steam.

DETD . . . excipients. These are torus-shaped molecules with a hydrophilic outer surface and a lipophilic central cavity. Cyclodextrins are capable of forming water-soluble inclusion complexes with a wide variety of lipophilic water-insoluble drugs by taking up a whole drug molecule, or some part of it, into the cavity. The cyclodextrin molecules are. . .

DETD Aqueous Phase: Water gelling agent and surface-active agent are dissolved in water, with agitation. The solution is warmed to 50-70° C. Water soluble cosmetic or pharmaceutical active ingredients and optional water soluble ingredients are added with agitation to the Aqueous Phase mixture.

DETD

	Ingredient	Version No. 1 % (W/W)	Version No. 2	Version No. 3
Hydrophobic solvent	Soybean oil	40	30.5	20
Water	Water	48.5	32.5	61
Foam adjuvant agent	Stearyl Alcohol	0.8	1.05	0.73
Surface-active agent	Sucrose ester SP70	0.64	0.45	0.8
Water gelling agent	Xanthan Gum	0.16	0.11	0.1
	Methocel ELV15	0.32	0.22	0.28
Other Ingredients	Antioxidant	0.02	0.02	0.02
	Preservatives	0.3	0.3. . .	

DETD The compositions use a non-ionic surfactant and contain a combined amount of surface-active agent, foam adjuvant and water gelling agent ranging from 1.83% to 1.92% (w/w). The foam of this example is useful as a carrier of active. . .

DETD

	Specific Ingredient	Version No. 1 % (W/W)	Version No. 2
Hydrophobic solvent	Dimeticone 350*	25	10
Water	Water	72	87
Foam adjuvant agent	Stearyl Alcohol	0.2	0.2
Surface-active agent	Sucrose ester SP70	0.8	--
	Myrj 49P	--	0.8
Water gelling agent	Xanthan Gum	0.2	0.2
	Methocel ELV15	0.4	0.4
Other Ingredients	Antioxidant	0.02	0.02
	Preservatives	1	1
	Fragrance	0.2	0.2

Foam. . .

DETD The compositions use only non-ionic surfactant and contain a combined amount of surface-active agent, foam adjuvant and water gelling agent of 1.6% (w/w). The foam of this example is useful as a carrier of active pharmaceutical and/or cosmetic. . .

DETD . . .

	Ingredient	No. 1 % (W/W)	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
Hydrophobic solvent	Mineral oil	69	50	50	25	25
Water	Water	28.4	46.7	46.7	71.88	71.9
Foam adjuvant agent	Stearyl Alcohol	0.7	1	1	0.5	0.5
Surface-active agent	Sucrose ester SP70	0.4	0.64	0	0.8	0
	PEG S-40	0	0	0.64	0	0
	Polysorbate-60	0	0	0	0	0.8
Water gelling agent	Xanthan Gum	0.1	0	0.14	0.2	0.2
	Methocel ELV15	0.2	0.4	0.32	0.4	0.4
Other	Antioxidant	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02. . .	

DETD The compositions use only non-ionic solvents, and the total amount of surface active agent, foam adjuvants and water gelling agents ranges from 1.4 to 2.1% (w/w). The foam of this example is useful as a carrier of active. . .

DETD . . .

	Ingredient	25% Oil	12.5% Oil
Hydrophobic solvent	Mineral oil	11.2%	5.6%
	Isopropyl myristate	5.0%	2.5%
	MCT oil	7.5%	3.8%

```
Foam adjuvant agent   Stearyl Alcohol             0.5%        0.25%
  Water                 Water                       73.0%
      85.2%
Surface-active agent  Sucrose ester SP70          0.8%        0.8%
                      Distilled monoglyceride     1.2%        0.6%
                      Sodium lauryl sulphate      0.1%        0.1%
  Water gelling agent   Xanthan Gum                 0.3%        0.3%
                      Methocel ELV15              0.6%        0.6%
DETD     . . .  (w/w) of 20:1 and 14:1 for versions 1 and 2, respectively.
      Total amounts of surface active agent foam adjuvant and water
      gelling agent is in the range of 1.75-3.5% (w/w). It is useful as a
      carrier of active pharmaceutical and/or cosmetic.  .  .
DETD        . . .  "Mupirocin"   Antibiotic"     Acid"       nidazole"
      Antibiotic"

Carrier Ingredients
Mineral oil            48.8%          11.2%          48.8%        5.6%
      5.6%
Isopropyl myristate                   5.0%                        2.5%
      2.5%
MCT oil                               7.5%                        3.8%
      3.8%
  Stearyl Alcohol        0.8%           0.5%           0.8%
      0.25%      0.25%
  Water                   50%           73.0%           50%
      85.2%      85.2%
Sucrose ester SP70     0.8%           0.8%           --
      0.8%
Myrj 40                --                            0.8%         --          --
Distilled                             1.2%                        0.6%
      0.6%
monoglyceride
Tween.  .  .
DETD     . . .  non-ionic surfactant to ionic surfactant ratio ranging from
      20:1 to 8:1. Total amounts of surface active agent, foam adjuvant and
      water gelling agent ranges from 2.05-3.5% (w/w). It is useful
      for the treatment of bacterial skin infection (general), cellulites,
      open wounds,.  .  .
DETD       . . .  Version 2        Version 3  Version 4
Ingredient      "Terbinafine"   "Clotrimazole"   "Nystatin" "Nystatin"

Carrier
Ingredients
Mineral oil     48.8%            11.2%            48.8%     5.6%
Isopropyl                        5.0%                       2.5%
myristate
MCT oil                          7.5%                       3.8%
  Stearyl Alcohol 0.8%             0.5%            0.8%       0.25%
  Water            50%             73.0%            50%       85.2%
Sucrose ester   0.8%             0.8%             --        0.8%
SP70
Myrj 40         --                                0.8%      --
Tween 80                                                    0.8%
Distilled                        1.2%                       0.6%
monoglycerida
Sodium lauryl   0.05%.  .  .
DETD     . . .  have a non-ionic surfactant to ionic surfactant ratio ranging
      from 20:1 to 8:1. Total surface active agent, foaming adjuvant and
      water gelling agent ranges from 2.05 to 3.5% (w/w). It is useful
      in the treatment of dermatophyte infections, Tinea corporis, Tinea.  .
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DETD

                Version 1          Version 2          Version 3
Ingredient      "Hydrocortisone"   "Betamethasone"    "Dexamethasone"

Carrier
Ingredients
Mineral oil     48.8%              11.2%              5.6%
Isopropyl                          5.0%               2.5%
myristate
MCT oil                            7.5%               3.8%
  Stearyl Alcohol 0.8%               0.5%               0.25%
  Water            50%               73.0%              85.2%
Sucrose ester   0.8%               0.4%               0.8%
SP70
Tween 80                           0.4%
Distilled                          1.2%               0.6%
monoglyceride
Sodium lauryl   0.05%                                 0.1%
sulphate
Xanthan Gum     0.2%               0.3%               0.3%
Methocel        0.2%.  .  .  0.6%              0.6%
ELV15
Active
Ingredients
Hydrocortisone    1%
Betamethasone                      0.05%
dipropionate
Dexamethasone                                         0.1%
acetate

                          Version 4         Version 5
    Ingredient            "Triamcinolone"   "Flumetasone"

    Carrier Ingredients
    Mineral oil           48.8%             48.8%
      Stearyl Alcohol       0.8%              0.8%
      Water                  50%               50%
    Sucrose ester SP70    0.8%              0.8%
    Sodium lauryl         0.05%             0.05%
    sulphate
    Xanthan Gum           0.2%              0.2%
    Methocel ELV15        0.2%.  .  .
DETD     . . .  have a non-ionic surfactant to ionic surfactant ratio ranging
      from 20:1 to 16:1. Total surface active agent, foaming adjuvant and
      water gelling agent ranges from 2.05 to 3.5% (w/w). Indications
      include psoriasis, contact dermatitis, atopic dermatitis, seborrheic
      dermatitis, nummular dermatitis, inflammatory.  .  .
DETD      . . .  Version 1         Version 2     Version 3
Ingredient                "Acyclovir"       "Acyclovir"   "α-Interferon"

Carrier Ingredients
Mineral oil               48.8%             11.2%         5.6%
Isopropyl myristate                         5.0%          2.5%
MCT oil                                     7.5%          3.8%
  Stearyl Alcohol           0.8%              0.5%          0.25%
  Water                      50%              73.0%         85.2%
Sucrose ester SP70                          0.8%          0.8%
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Tween 80                0.8%
Distilled monoglyceride                     1.2%         0.6%
Sodium lauryl sulphate                                   0.1%
Xanthan Gum             0.2%                0.3%         0.3%
Methocel.  .  .
DETD     . . .  non-ionic surfactant or have a non-ionic surfactant to ionic
      surfactant ratio of 14:1. Total surface active agent, foaming adjuvant
      and water gelling agent ranges from 2.05 to 3.5% (w/w).
      Indications include Herpes simplex, Herpes zoster, Herpes gestationis
      and Herpes simplex genital.  .  .
DETD


        Ingredient              %

        Isopropyl myristate     2.0%
        MCT oil                 2.0%
          Stearyl Alcohol         1.2%
          Water                   64.0%
        Sucrose ester SP70      0.8%
        Sodium lauryl sulphate  0.1%
        Xanthan Gum             0.3%
        Methocel ELV15          0.6%
        Propylene glycol         15%
        DEET.  .  .
DETD
EXAMPLE 1


Foam Compositions with Urea
Component                % w/w

Mineral oil              6.00        6.00        6.00        6.00
Isopropylmeristat        6.00        6.00        6.00        6.00
Glyceryl monostearate    0.50        0.50        0.50        0.50
  Stearyl alcohol          0.20        0.20        0.20        1.00
Urea                     10.00       10.00       10.00       10.00
Xantan gum               0.30        0.30        0.30        0.30
Methocel K100M           0.30        0.30        0.30        0.30
Myrj 52                                                      3.00
TWEEN 80                                                     1.00
Myrj 49p                                         3.00
TWEEN 60                 1.00        1.00        1.00
Cocamidopropylbetain     0.50        0.50
Phenonip                 0.30        0.30        0.30        0.30
  Water                    to 100.0    to 100.0    to 100.0    to 100.0
Butane/propane           8.00        8.00        18.00       18.00
FoamQuality              E           E           E           E
Density                  n/a         0.023       n/a         0.024
DETD


Component               % w/w

Mineral oil             6.00        6.00     6.00     6.00      6.00
Isopropyl myristate     6.00        6.00     6.00     6.00      6.00
Glyceryl monostearate   0.50        0.50     0.50     0.50      0.50
  Stearyl alcohol         1.00        1.00     1.00     1.00      1.00
Xantan gum              0.30        0.30     0.30     0.30      0.30
Methocel K100M          0.30        0.30     0.30     0.30      0.30
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TWEEN 60            1.00
TWEEN.  .  .  glycol                 5.00
Glycofurol                               1.00     10.00  .
Urea                                                       10.00
Cocoamidopropyl-    0.50        0.50     0.50     0.50     0.50
bethaine
Lidocain base       4.00        4.00     4.00     4.00     4.00
Phenonip            0.30        0.30     0.30     0.30     0.30
  Water               to 100      to 100   to 100   to 100   to 100
Butane/propane      8           8        8        16       10
Foam Quality        E           E        E        E.  .  . 3.00
      3.00
    Cocoamidopropylbethaine     0.50             0.50
    Transcutol p                20.00            20.00
    Hydrophilic drug            Effective
                                concentration
    Hydrophobic drug                             Effective
                                                 concentration
    Phenonip                    0.30             0.30
      Water                       to 100.0         to 100.0
    Butane/propane              8.00             8.00
    FoamQuality                 E                E
    Density                     0.020            0.020
CLM    What is claimed is:
 . . .  comprising:  about 2-75% by weight of composition of a liquid,
      non-volatile hydrophobic solvent;  about 80-98% by weight of composition
      of water;  about 0.1% to 5% by weight of composition of a foam
      adjuvant agent selected from the group consisting of fatty.  .  .  5% by
      weight of composition of a surface-active agent; and  about 0.1% to 5%
      by weight of composition of a water gelling agent and  (b) a
      liquefied or compressed gas propellant in a container,  which upon
      release provides a breakable foam.  .  .  .
      14. The foamable carrier of claim 1, wherein the combined amount of foam
      adjuvant agent, surface-active agent and water gelling agent
      is less than about 8% (w/w).

      15. The foamable carrier of claim 1, wherein the combined amount of foam
      adjuvant agent, surface-active agent and water gelling agent
      is less than about 5% (w/w) of the foamable composition.

 . . .  comprising:  about 2-75% by weight of composition of a liquid,
      non-volatile hydrophobic solvent;  about 80-98% by weight of composition
      of water;  about 0.1% to 5% by weight of composition of a foam
      adjuvant agent selected from the group consisting of fatty.  .  .
      chain;  about 0.1% to 5% by weight of composition surface-active agent;
      and  about 0.1% to 5% by weight of composition water gelling
      agent;  (b) a therapeutically effective amount of an active agent; and
      (c) a liquefied or compressed gas propellant in.  .  .
 . . .  The pharmaceutical or cosmetic composition of claim 16, wherein the
      combined amount of foam adjuvant agent, surface active agent and
      water gelling agent is less than about 8% (w/w).

 . . .  The pharmaceutical or cosmetic composition of claim 16, wherein the
      combined amount of foam adjuvant agent, surface active agent and
      water gelling agent is less than about 5% (w/w).

      60. The composition of claim 16, further comprising a sunscreen
      agent.

 . . .  62. The composition of claim 16, wherein the active agent is a
```

combination of a skin whitening agent and a sunscreen agent.

. . . The composition of claim 16, wherein the active agent is a combination of a skin whitening agent and an inorganic sunscreen agent.

. . . comprising: about 2-75% by weight of composition of a liquid, non-volatile hydrophobic solvent; about 80-98% by weight of composition of water; about 0.1% to 5% by weight of composition of a foam adjuvant agent selected from the group consisting of fatty. . . 5% by weight of composition of a surface-active agent; and about 0.1% to 5% by weight of composition of a water gelling agent. (b) at least one active agent, which is intended to prevent, alleviate or cure said disorder; and (c). . .
83. The method of claim 66, further comprising a sunscreen agent.

. . . 85. The method of claim 66, wherein the active agent is a combination of a skin whitening agent and a sunscreen agent.

AB The invention relates to an alcohol-free cosmetic or pharmaceutical foam carrier comprising water, a hydrophobic solvent, a foam adjuvant agent, a surface-active agent and a water gelling agent. The cosmetic or pharmaceutical foam carrier does not contain aliphatic alcohols, making it non-irritating and non-drying. The alcohol-free foam carrier is suitable for inclusion of both water-soluble and oil soluble pharmaceutical and cosmetic agents.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 5 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2005:130626 USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:	Topical cosmetic composition
INVENTOR(S):	O'Grady, Janet K., Westwood, MA, UNITED STATES Morrissey, Maureen Sullivan, Belmont, MA, UNITED STATES Novikov, Alexander, Framingham, MA, UNITED STATES McLaughlin, Ronald, Medford, MA, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	The Gillette Company (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005112084	A1	20050526
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-719224	A1	20031121 (10)

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	PATENT AND TRADEMARK COUNSEL, THE GILLETTE COMPANY, 800 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MA, 02199, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	21
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
LINE COUNT:	315

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . the form of a solution, such as an aqueous or alcoholic or hydroalcoholic solution, or an emulsion, including both a water-in-oil emulsion and an oil-in-water emulsion. A preferred composition is an oil-in-water emulsion, particularly an oil-in-water emulsion that comprises at least 70% water by weight of the composition. Accordingly, the composition will include a dermatologically acceptable topical cosmetic carrier vehicle into which the. . .

DETD Without being limited thereto, typical materials which may be included in the cosmetic carrier vehicle are as follows: water; lower monovalent alcohols (e.g., C.sub.1-C.sub.4, particularly ethanol); polyhydric alcohols having 3 to 6 carbon atoms and 2 to 6 hydroxyl. . . cellulose, cellulose methyl ether, Carbopols, gums); non-volatile paraffinic hydrocarbon fluids (e.g., mineral oil, hydrogenated polyisobutene); fatty alcohols (e.g., myristyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol, octyl dodecanol); fatty acid esters or fatty alcohol esters (e.g., isopropyl myristate and C.sub.12-.sub.15 alcohols benzoate); dicarboxylic acid esters (e.g., diisopropyl sebacate); fatty amides (e.g., Stearamide MEA); ethoxylated. . . about 3 to about 70 psig at 20° C.); emollients; humectants; suspending agents; fillers; emulsifiers;, fragrances, colorants; uv-absorbing agents or sunscreen agents; antimicrobial agents; preservatives; etc.

DETD Aerosol Shave Gel

Ingredient	Wt. %
Water	73.31
Stearoyl sarcosine (and) Myristoyl sarcosine	6.73
Laureth-23	6.06
Myristyl alcohol	2.79
Triethanolamine	2.45
Laureth-4	1.73
Glycerin	0.96
Mineral oil	0.87
PEG-10 Soya sterol	0.24
PEG-23M	0.24
Polyquaternium-10	0.24
Hydroxyethyl cellulose	0.10
Vitamin E acetate	0.10
Vitamin B.sub.3	0.10
Vitamin A palmitate	0.01
Aloe. . .	

DETD Non-Aerosol Shave Gel

Ingredient	Wt. %
Water	81.87
Sodium laureth sulfate	6.00
Cocamidopropyl betaine	4.00
Glycerin	3.00
Acrylates C.sub.10-30 alkyl acrylates	1.50
Coceth-7 & PPG-1-PEG Lauryl Glycol. . .	

DETD After-Shave Gel

Ingredient	Wt. %
Water	83.52
Ethanol	10.81
PEG-12 Dimethicone	2.00
PPG-26 Buteth-26 (and) PEG-40 Hydrog. Castor Oil	0.75
Triethanolamine	0.62
Phenoxyethanol	0.50
Carbomer	0.45
Menthyl lactate	0.25
PEG-20 Glyceryl Laurate	0.25
Liposome vitamin A/C/E	0.20
Vitamin B.sub.3	0.20
Bisabolol	0.15
Polysorbate 80	0.15
Aloe leaf juice	0.01
Preserv/Fragr/Color/Other	0.14

DETD Moisturizing Lotion

Ingredient	Wt. %
Water	77.64
Octinoxate	5.00
Cyclomethicone	3.00
Isononyl Isonanoate	3.00
Oxybenzone	2.00
Behenyl alcohol & Stearyl alcohol (&) Arachidyl alcohol & Behenyl alcohol	2.50
Polyacrylamide & C.sub.13-14 Isoparaffin & Laureth-7	1.40
PEG-20 Glyceryl Laurate	1.80
Glyceryl monostearate	1.00
Dimethicone	0.75
Cholesterol	0.70
Lecithin	0.20
Liposome vitamin A/C/E	0.20
Vitamin B.sub.3	0.20
Bisabolol	0.15
Vitamin E acetate	0.10
Aloe leaf juice	0.01

. . .

DETD Cleansing Wash

Ingredient	Wt. %
Water	74.30
Acrylates copolymer	12.00
Sodium laureth sulfate	8.00
Glycerin	3.00
Sodium methyl cocoyl taurate	1.00
Decyl glucoside	0.50
Sodium hydroxide. . .	

DETD Cleansing Bar

Ingredient	Wt. %
Sodium palmate	58.17
Sodium cocoate/sodium palmkernelate	14.54
Water	14.00
Glycerin	4.67
Sorbitol	2.20
Sodium dilinoleate	1.97
Stearic acid	1.81
Propylene glycol	0.99
Potassium palmate	0.75
Potassium cocoate	0.19

. . .

AB The present invention embraces a topical cosmetic composition for providing noticeably healthy looking human skin. The composition comprises a topical cosmetic carrier vehicle including vitamin A, vitamin E, aloe, and at least one member selected from the group consisting of bisabolol, panthenol, vitamin B.sub.3 and vitamin C. Preferably, the composition includes vitamin B.sub.3. More preferably, the composition also includes vitamin C and/or bisabolol, most preferably both of these. The present invention also embraces a method of providing noticeably healthy looking human skin which comprises applying to human skin at least once a day over at least seven days a topical cosmetic composition as described above.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 3 OF 5 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2005:87010 USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:	Moisturizing compositions
INVENTOR(S):	Novikov, Alexander, Framingham, MA, UNITED STATES Thong, Stephen, Needham, MA, UNITED STATES O'Grady, Janet Kelley, Westwood, MA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005074472	A1	20050407
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-679738	A1	20031006 (10)

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	FISH & RICHARDSON PC, 225 FRANKLIN ST, BOSTON, MA, 02110
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	29
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
LINE COUNT:	334

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB . . . vesicles, e.g., microvesicles, are provided. In some implementations, the vesicles include an ethoxylated polyol ester of a fatty acid, a sterol, and a long chain fatty alcohol.

SUMM . . . levels of skin-irritating surfactants or emulsifiers. The use of preferred vesicles allows a wide range of skin care actives, including water- and oil-soluble ingredients, to be delivered to the user without compromising moisturization or aesthetic properties.

SUMM [0006] The invention features moisturizing compositions including 60% to 90% water, and, as a moisturizing active, a plurality of bilayered microvesicles.

SUMM [0007] In one aspect, the bilayered microvesicles include an ethoxylated polyol ester of a fatty acid, a sterol, and a long chain fatty alcohol.

SUMM [0008] In another aspect, the bilayered microvesicles include an ethoxylated polyol ester of a fatty acid, a sterol, and a long chain fatty alcohol in a ratio in the range of about 1.0:0.4:1.7 to 1.0:0.3:1.2, and each of the bilayered microvesicles includes a plurality. . . .

SUMM . . . an aqueous phase and a lipid phase, the lipid phase including an ethoxylated polyol ester of a fatty acid, a sterol, and a long chain fatty alcohol, under sufficient agitation to form an emulsion.

SUMM . . . during the combining step. The combining step may include first blending the ethoxylated polyol ester of a fatty acid, the sterol, and the long chain fatty alcohol and any other components of the lipid phase to form a mixture, and then adding the aqueous phase to the. . .

DETD [0012] Preferred moisturizing compositions include water, and, as a moisturizing active, a plurality of bilayered microvesicles composed of an ethoxylated polyol ester of a fatty acid, a sterol, and a long chain fatty alcohol.
These components together define an emulsification system.

DETD . . . compositions may also include other ingredients, for example a stabilizer, a skin care active such as a vitamin, anti-irritant or sunscreen, and/or one or more emollients. In some implementations the composition may also include a thickener.

DETD . . . The bilayered microvesicles are formed using three basic ingredients: (a) an ethoxylated polyol ester of a fatty acid, (b) a sterol, and (c) a long chain fatty alcohol.
These ingredients will be discussed in detail below. Because of the use of this combination of ingredients, the microvesicles can. . . these ingredients together, along with any other lipophilic ingredients of the composition, and combining the resulting lipophilic mixture with the water and any other aqueous ingredients under adequate agitation (e.g., using a Heidolph-Brinkmann Lab Mixer with a square blade impeller at. . .

DETD . . . ethoxylated polyol ester of a fatty acid generally functions as a primary emulsifier, allowing the three ingredients to form an oil-in-water emulsion under relatively low shear conditions. The ethoxylated polyol ester of a fatty acid has a polyol (polyhydric alcohol) backbone,. . . to 30 ethoxy units, preferably 20 units. An example of a suitable ethoxylated polyol ester of a fatty acid is PEG-20 glyceryl laurate.
Typically, the composition includes from about 0.5% to 15.0% of the ethoxylated polyol ester of a fatty acid, preferably about. . .

DETD [0018] The sterol generally functions as a stabilizer, enhancing the stability of the microvesicles, and also provides moisturizing properties. Suitable sterols include cholesterol, phytosterols such as soya glycine sterol, and lanosterol, as well as mixtures of two or more of these sterols. Typically, the composition includes from about 0.5% to 10.0% of the sterol, preferably about 0.5% to 5%, more preferably about 0.5% to 1%, and most preferably about 0.6% to 0.8%.

DETD [0019] The long chain fatty alcohol generally functions as a "wall builder," forming the membrane walls of the vesicle and providing moisturizing properties. Preferred fatty alcohols generally have chain lengths of C16 to C30, preferably C18 to C24. Suitable fatty alcohols include stearyl alcohol, arachidyl alcohol, lignoceryl alcohol, behenyl alcohol and mixtures of two or more of these alcohols. Typically, the composition includes from about 0.5% to 20% of the fatty alcohol, preferably about 1% to 10% and more preferably about 2% to 3%.

DETD [0020] Preferably, the ethoxylated polyol ester of a fatty acid, the sterol and the long chain fatty alcohol are provided in a ratio in the range of about 1:0.2-0.5:1-2, preferably 1:0.3-0.4:1.2-1.7. The ratio is selected to ensure adequate. . .

DETD [0022] Suitable skin care actives include oil and water soluble vitamins; anti-irritants, e.g., bisabolol and glycyrrhyzinic acid; and organic and inorganic sunscreens, e.g., octyl methoxycinnamate, benzophenone, avobenzone, octyl salicylate,. . . the composition have an SPF of 15, the composition will typically include from about 7 to 13% of an organic sunscreen, or about 5 to 10% of an organic sunscreen and about 0 to 3% of an inorganic sunscreen. Suitable emollients include esters of linear or branched fatty alcohols and fatty acids with a fatty acyl chain length of. . .

DETD [0023] In some implementations the composition may also include a water-soluble thickener, e.g. polyacrylamide, polysaccharide and/or oil-soluble thickener, e.g., pentaerythrityl tetrastearate. The composition may further include other conventional cosmetic ingredients such. . .

DETD [0024] Sufficient water is included to provide an emulsion and give the composition a desired viscosity. Preferred compositions generally include from about 60 to 90% water, which will typically produce a light cream having a viscosity (Brookfield Viscosimeter, RVT spindle # 5, 10 rpm, 5th revolution). . .

DETD [0026] A composition was prepared having the following formulation:

Ingredient	Weight %
Water	78.2750
Octyl Methoxycinnamate	5.0000
Cyclomethicone	3.0000
Isononyl Isononanoate	3.0000
Benzophenone-3	2.0000
Polyacrylamide & C13-14 Isoparaffin & Laureth-7	1.4000
PEG-20 Glyceryl Laurate	1.8000
Behenyl Alcohol	1.1300
Stearyl Alcohol	1.1200
Arachidyl Alcohol	0.2500
Cholesterol	0.7000
Glyceryl Stearate	1.0000
Dimethicone	0.7500
Lecithin	0.2000
Disodium EDTA	0.0500
Preservative	0.3000
Fragrance	0.0250

DETD [0027] Lipophilic materials were mixed together and heated to 75° C. to provide a clear lipid blend. Water and the temperature stable solutes were heated to 75° C. The oil and aqueous phases were then combined with adequate agitation and maintained at 75° C. for 30 min. The resulting oil-in-water emulsion was then cooled to 55° C. and homogenized briefly (2 min) using a standard overhead homogenizer.

CLM What is claimed is:
1. A moisturizing composition comprising: 60% to 90% water, and as a moisturizing active, a plurality of bilayered microvesicles; wherein the bilayered microvesicles comprise an ethoxylated polyol ester of a fatty acid, a sterol, and a long chain fatty alcohol.

. . . 6. The composition of claim 1 comprising 0.5% to 15% ethoxylated polyol ester of a fatty acid, 0.5% to 10% sterol, and 0.5% to 20% long chain fatty alcohol.

7. The composition of claim 6 wherein the ratio of ethoxylated polyol ester of a fatty acid, to sterol, to long chain fatty alcohol, is in the range of about 1:0.2-0.5:1-2.

10. The composition of claim 9 wherein the ethoxylated polyol ester of a fatty acid comprises PEG-20 glyceryl laurate.

11. The composition of claim 1 or 7 wherein the sterol is selected from the group consisting of cholesterol, phytosterols, lanosterol and mixtures of two or more of these sterols.

12. The composition of claim 11 wherein the long chain fatty alcohol is selected from the group consisting of stearyl alcohol, arachidyl alcohol, behenyl alcohol and mixtures of two or more of these alcohols.

13. The composition of claim 1 or 7 wherein the long chain fatty alcohol has a chain length of C16-C30.

14. The composition of claim 13 wherein the long chain fatty alcohol is selected from the group consisting of stearyl alcohol, arachidyl alcohol, lignoceryl alcohol, behenyl alcohol and mixtures of two or more of these alcohols.

16. The composition of claim 1 wherein the ratio of ethoxylated polyol ester of a fatty acid, to sterol, to long chain fatty alcohol, is in the range of about 1:0.3-0.4:1.2-1.7.

. . . 20. The composition of claim 19 wherein said skin care active is selected from the group consisting of oil and water soluble vitamins, anti-irritants, and organic and inorganic sunscreens.

21. The composition of claim 1 further comprising a sunscreen selected from the group consisting of octyl methoxycinnamate, benzophenone, avobenzone, octyl salicylate, homosalate, titanium dioxide and zinc oxide.

25. The composition of claim 1 further comprising a water-soluble thickener.

26. A moisturizing composition comprising: about 60-90% water, and as a moisturizing active, a plurality of bilayered microvesicles; wherein the bilayered microvesicles comprise an ethoxylated polyol ester of a fatty acid, a sterol, and a long chain fatty alcohol in a ratio in the range of about 1.0:0.4:1.7 to 1.0:0.3:1.2, each of the bilayered microvesicles including a plurality of. . .

. . . an aqueous phase and a lipid phase, the lipid phase including an ethoxylated polyol ester of a fatty acid, a sterol, and a long chain fatty alcohol, under sufficient agitation to form an emulsion.

. . . method of claim 27 wherein the combining step comprises first blending the ethoxylated polyol ester of a fatty acid, the sterol, and the long chain fatty alcohol and any other components of the lipid phase to form a mixture, and then adding the aqueous phase to the. . .

AB Moisturizing compositions containing bilayered vesicles, e.g., microvesicles, are provided. In some implementations, the vesicles include an ethoxylated polyol ester of a fatty acid, a sterol, and a long chain fatty alcohol.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

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L10  ANSWER 4 OF 5  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2005:43245  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                   Pearlescent cosmetic or dermatological formulations
INVENTOR(S):             Kohlhase, Silke, Hamburg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
                         Bleckmann, Andreas, Ahrensburg, GERMANY, FEDERAL
                         REPUBLIC OF
                         Riedel, Heidi, Hamburg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
                         Von Thaden, Stefanie, Hamburg, GERMANY, FEDERAL
                         REPUBLIC OF
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):      BEIERSDORF AG, Hamburg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
                         (non-U.S. corporation)

                             NUMBER        KIND    DATE
                         --------------- ------ --------
PATENT INFORMATION:      US 2005036971      A1   20050217
APPLICATION INFO.:       US 2004-759160     A1   20040120  (10)

                              NUMBER        DATE
                         ----------------- --------
PRIORITY INFORMATION:    DE 2003-10301836   20030120
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Utility
FILE SEGMENT:            APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:    GREENBLUM & BERNSTEIN, P.L.C., 1950 ROLAND CLARKE
                         PLACE, RESTON, VA, 20191
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:        60
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:         CLM-01-18
LINE COUNT:              1776
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
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AB A cosmetic or dermatological preparation which comprises a C.sub.12-C.sub.40 fatty acid, a C.sub.12-C.sub.40 fatty alcohol, an amphiphilic polymer, an associative polymer and/or a siloxane elastomer, and sodium and/or potassium hydroxide.

SUMM [0033] The fatty alcohols are preferably chosen according to the invention from the following group: myristyl alcohol behenyl alcohol (C.sub.22H.sub.45OH), cetearyl alcohol [a mixture of cetyl alcohol (C.sub.16H.sub.33OH) and stearyl alcohol (C.sub.18H.sub.37OH)], lanolin alcohols (wool wax alcohols, which represent the unsaponifiable alcohol fraction of wool wax which is obtained following. . .

SUMM . . . PEG-15 glyceryl ricinoleate, PEG-20 glyceryl stearate, PEG-20 glyceryl isostearate, PEG-20 glyceryl oleate, PEG-20 stearate, PEG-20 methylglucose sesquistearate, PEG-30 glyceryl isostearate, PEG-20 glyceryl laurate, PEG-30 stearate, PEG-30 glyceryl stearate, PEG-40 stearate, PEG-30 glyceryl laurate, PEG-50 stearate, PEG-100 stearate, PEG-150 laurate. Polyethoxylated stearic esters, for. . .

SUMM [0040] As amphiphilic polymers and/or associative polymers (III) are chosen polymers which carry at least one fatty acid or fatty alcohol group, as the hydrophobic group, and a hydrophilic group. The polymers are water-soluble or can be dispersed in water as microgels. These polymers are referred to as swellable. The polymers can be composed of any chemical nature, e.g. free-radical. . .

SUMM [0045] Pullulans modified by hydrophobic groups, in particular cholesterol groups.

SUMM . . . Crothix, Code ES 2054 (Croda)

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PEG-55 Propylene Glycol Oleate ##STR11##
       Antil 141 Liquid Goldschmidt (40% Polymer, 40% Propylene Glycol, 20%
       water)

PEG-180/ Laureth- 50/TMMG Copolymer ##STR12##
       Pure Thix TX 1450 (Sud-Chemie)

PEG-150 Distearate      ##STR13##
       Rewopal PEG 6000 DS
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SUMM . . . velvety, powdery and/or matting. In addition, they have stabilizing effects on formulations with a high content of oil and low water contents of at most 5% by weight. When formulating the abovementioned products, the problem of the siloxane elastomers being incompatible. . .

SUMM . . . -42, -43, -44 from Shin-Etsu. A further advantageous siloxane elastomer is the cyclomethicone+vinyldimethicone/methicone crosspolymer or the chemically related elastomer Crosslinked Stearyl Methyl Dimethyl Siloxane Elastomer as are supplied, for example, by Grant Chemical under the name SR-CYC.

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SUMM    . . .   Cyclohexasiloxane (and) DC 200; 1.9% Brij35;
9040            Cyclomethicone (and)          0.8% Brij30;
Concentrated    Dimethicone (and) Laureth-4   0.55% Liquapar Optima;
Emulsion        (and) Laureth-23 (and)        9.95% Water
                Parabens*)
Dow Corning     Dimethicone/Vinyl             63% spherical siloxane
9509 Silicone   Dimethicone Crosspolymer +    elastomers in water
Elastomer       C12-14 Pareth-12
Suspension/
Dow Corning
9509
```

SUMM [0084] (II) 0.1-10% by weight of cetyl alcohol, behenyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol and/or cetearyl alcohol

SUMM [0091] (II) 0-3% by weight of cetyl alcohol, behenyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol and/or cetearyl alcohol

SUMM . . . PEG-3 castor oil, pentaerythrityl monostearate, pentaerythrityl sesquioleate, glyceryl oleate, pentaerythrityl monooleate, sorbitan sesquioleate, isostearyl diglyceryl succinate, glyceryl caprate, palm glycerides, cholesterol, lanolin, glyceryl oleate (with 40% monoester), polyglyceryl-2 sesquiisostearate, polyglyceryl-2 sesquioleate, PEG-20 sorbitan beeswax, sorbitan oleate, sorbitan isostearate, trioleyl phosphate, glyceryl stearate and ceteareth-20 (Teginacid from Th. Goldschmidt), sorbitan stearate, PEG-7 hydrogenated castor oil, PEG-5 soy sterol, PEG-6 sorbitan beeswax, methylglucose sesquistearates, PEG-10 hydrogenated castor oil, sorbitan palmitate, PEG-22/dodecyl glycol copolymer, polyglyceryl-2 PEG-4 stearate, sorbitan laurate, PEG-4. . . Hoechst), polysorbate 85, trilaureth-4 phosphate, PEG-35 castor oil, sucrose stearate, trioleth-8 phosphate, C.sub.12-15 pareth-12, PEG-40 hydrogenated castor oil, PEG-16 soy sterol, polysorbate 80, polysorbate 20, polyglyceryl-3 methylglucose distearate, PEG-40 castor oil, sodium cetearyl sulphate, lecithin, laureth-4 phosphate, propylene glycol stearate SE,. . .

SUMM . . . As suitable solubilizers, polysorbate 80, polysorbate 60, PEG-40 castor oil, PEG-40 hydrogenated castor oil, PEG-60 hydrogenated castor oil, polyglyceryl-3 laurate, PEG-20 glyceryl laurate, methyl gluceth-20, nonoxynol-10, PPG-1 PEG-9 lauryl glycol ether, ceteth-16, PEG-16 soy sterol, PEG-10 soy sterol, C12-15 pareth-12, nonoxynol-14, octoxynol-16, PEG-20 glyceryl stearate, sorbeth-30, PPG-26 buteth-26+PEG-40 hydrogenated castor oil, tri C12-13 alkyl citrates, polyglyceryl-2 isostearates, polyglyceryl-2 diisostearates, PPG-15 stearyl ether, PEG-10 olive glycerides, PPG-3 methyl ether, PEG-2 diethyl hexanoate, C20-40 pareth-40, PEG-60 almond glycerides and/or PEG-6 caprylic/capric glycerides may. . .

SUMM . . . alia, in their polarity, which is difficult to define. It has already been proposed to adopt the interfacial tension towards water as a measure of the polarity index of an oil or of an oil phase. This means that the lower the interfacial tension between this oil phase and water, the greater the polarity of the oil phase in question. According to the invention, the interfacial tension is regarded as. . .

SUMM . . . negative sign. In the sense of the present invention, polar lipids are regarded as being lipids whose interfacial tension towards water is less than 20 mN/m, and nonpolar lipids are regarded as being those whose interfacial tension towards water is more than 30 mN/m. Lipids with an interfacial tension towards water between 20 and 30 mN/m are generally referred to as mid-polar.

SUMM . . . referred to in accordance with INCI also as cyclomethicones, amino-modified silicones (INCI: Amodimethicones) and silicone waxes, e.g. polysiloxane-poly-alkylene copolymers (INCI: Stearyl Dimethicone and Cetyl Dimethicone) and dialkoxydi-methylpolysiloxanes (stearoxy dimethicone and behenoxy stearyl dimethicone), which are available as various Abil-Wax grades from Th. Goldschmidt.

SUMM . . . the preparations themselves against spoilage. Also favourable are cosmetic and dermatological preparations which are present in the form of a sunscreen agent.

SUMM . . . optionally also contain one or more organic and/or inorganic pigments as UV filter substances, which may be present in the water phase and/or the oil phase.

SUMM [0138] Preferred inorganic photoprotective filter pigments are metal oxides and/or other metal compounds which are sparingly soluble or insoluble in water, in particular oxides of titanium (TiO.sub.2), zinc (ZnO), iron (e.g. Fe.sub.2O.sub.3), zirconium (ZrO.sub.2), silicon (SiO.sub.2), manganese (e.g. MnO), aluminium (Al.sub.2O.sub.3),. . .

SUMM . . . thin hydrophilic and/or hydrophobic inorganic and/or organic layer by processes known per se. The various surface coatings can also comprise water in the sense of the present invention.

```
SUMM    . . .   dioxide  Octyltrimethylsilane    --             Degussa
T805
(Uvinul TiO.sub.2)
UV-Titan X170     Alumina                   --             Kemira
                  dimethicones
UV-Titan X161     Alumina, silica           --             Kemira
                  stearic acid
Tioveil AQ 10PG   Alumina                   Water          Solaveil
                  silica                    propylene      Uniquema
                                            glycol
Mirasun TiW 60    Alumina                   Water          Rhone-Poulenc
                  silica
```

SUMM [0190] The UV-B and/or broadband filters can be oil-soluble or water-soluble. Examples of advantageous oil-soluble UV-B and/or broadband filter substances are:

SUMM [0198] Examples of advantageous water-soluble UV-B and/or broadband filter substances are:

SUMM . . . antibiotics, sulphonamides, etc. Liquid powders are mostly high-viscosity preparations (lotions) consisting of talc, zinc oxide and/or titanium dioxide, glycerol and water. Compact powders are powder bases briquetted by high pressure or caked together by adding calcium sulphate (gypsum).

SUMM . . . active ingredients which are not limited to the fat-soluble active ingredients, but can also be chosen from the group of water-soluble active ingredients, for example vitamins and the like.

SUMM [0229] can contain an increased fatty alcohol content of up to 10% by weight without impairing crystal formation and thus the pearlescence optics.

```
DETD   . . .  1.5          4.5
PEG-100 stearate                                             2.5    1.0
       1.0         0.5
Steareth-2                                            0.5
       0.5         0.6
Laureth-4                                      1.0                  0.5
       0.6    0.2  0.5
Ceteth-4                                                     0.2
       0.4
Cetyl alcohol                                  2.0                  1.5
       1.0
  Behenyl alcohol                                               1.5
  Stearyl alcohol                                               1.0
       2.5    0.5
Cetearyl alcohol                                      1.5
       1.0         1.5
Cetyl palmitate                                                     1.0
Myristyl myristate                                    1.0
       1.0
Dimethiconol stearate                          2.0
       4.0
Hydrogenated cocoglyceride                                   1.0
       0.5
Shea butter. . .  9      10     11     12     13     14     15     16

Stearic acid/palmitic acid                     10.0   10.0   7.5    6.0
       10.0   8.5    10.0   10.0
Cetyl alcohol                                  0.5
       0.5
  Behenyl alcohol                                               0.5
  Stearyl alcohol
       0.25
Cetearyl alcohol                                      0.25
       0.5
Cetyl palmitate                                                     1.0
Myristyl myristate                                    1.0
Dimethiconol stearate                          1.0
Hydrogenated cocoglyceride                                   1.0
       0.5
Shea butter                                           1.0
       0.5
Silicone waxes (e.g. Abil.  .  .  boron nitride)
Perfume                                        q.s.   q.s.   q.s.   q.s.
       q.s.   q.s.   q.s.   q.s.
Sodium and/or potassium                        q.s.   q.s.   q.s.   q.s.
       q.s.   q.s.   q.s.   q.s.
hydroxide solution
 Water                                         ad.    ad.    ad.
     ad.    ad.    ad.    ad.    ad.
                                             100    100    100    100

     100    100    100    100
```

CLM What is claimed is:

22. The composition of claim 19, wherein (II) comprises at least one of myristyl alcohol, cetyl alcohol, behenyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol and cetearyl alcohol.

28. The composition of claim 20, wherein (II) comprises at least one of myristyl alcohol, cetyl alcohol, behenyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol and cetearyl alcohol.

. . . of stearic acid and palmitic acid, (II) from 0.1% to 10% by weight of at least one of cetyl alcohol, behenyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol and cetearyl alcohol, (III) from 0.01% to 10% by weight of at least one of dimethicone/vinyl dimethicone crosspolymer, polysilicone-11,. . .

. . . of stearic acid and palmitic acid, (II) from 0% to 3% by weight of at least one of cetyl alcohol, behenyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol and cetearyl alcohol, (III) from 0.01% to 10% by weight of at least one of dimethicone/vinyl dimethicone crosspolymer, polysilicone-11,. . .

AB A cosmetic or dermatological preparation which comprises a C.sub.12-C.sub.40 fatty acid, a C.sub.12-C.sub.40 fatty alcohol, an amphiphilic polymer, an associative polymer and/or a siloxane elastomer, and sodium and/or potassium hydroxide.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

```
L10  ANSWER 5 OF 5  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2004:291807  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                   Cosmetic or dermatological formulations of improved
                         pearlescence
INVENTOR(S):             Kohlhase, Silke, Hamburg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
                         Bleckmann, Andreas, Ahrensburg, GERMANY, FEDERAL
                         REPUBLIC OF
                         Riedel, Heidi, Hamburg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
                         Thaden, Stefanie Von, Hamburg, GERMANY, FEDERAL
                         REPUBLIC OF
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):      BEIERSDORF AG, Hamburg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
                         (non-U.S. corporation)

                             NUMBER        KIND    DATE
                         --------------- ------ --------
PATENT INFORMATION:      US 2004228888      A1   20041118
APPLICATION INFO.:       US 2004-759254     A1   20040120  (10)

                              NUMBER          DATE
                         ----------------- --------
PRIORITY INFORMATION:    DE 2003-10301834   20030120
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Utility
FILE SEGMENT:            APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:    GREENBLUM & BERNSTEIN, P.L.C., 1950 ROLAND CLARKE
                         PLACE, RESTON, VA, 20191
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:        64
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:         CLM-01-18
LINE COUNT:              2203
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
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AB       A cosmetic or dermatological preparation which comprises a C.sub.12-C.sub.40
         fatty acid, a C.sub.12-C.sub.40 fatty alcohol, an amphiphilic polymer, an
         associative polymer and/or a siloxane elastomer, sodium and/or potassium
         hydroxide, and a pigment and/or a dye.
SUMM     [0060] The fatty alcohols are preferably chosen according to the
         invention from the following group: myristyl alcohol behenyl
         alcohol (C.sub.22H.sub.45OH), cetearyl alcohol [a mixture of cetyl
         alcohol (C.sub.16H.sub.33OH) and stearyl alcohol
         (C.sub.18H.sub.37OH)], lanolin alcohols (wool wax alcohols, which
         represent the unsaponifiable alcohol fraction of wool wax which is
         obtained following.  .  .
SUMM     .  .  .  PEG-15 glyceryl ricinoleate, PEG-20 glyceryl stearate, PEG-20
         glyceryl isostearate, PEG-20 glyceryl oleate, PEG-20 stearate, PEG-20
         methylglucose sesquistearate, PEG-30 glyceryl isostearate, PEG
         -20 glyceryl laurate, PEG-30 stearate,
         PEG-30 glyceryl stearate, PEG-40 stearate, PEG-30 glyceryl laurate,
         PEG-50 stearate, PEG-100 stearate, PEG-150 laurate. Polyethoxylated
         stearic esters, for.  .  .
SUMM     [0067] The amphiphilic polymers and/or associative polymers (III) chosen
         are polymers which carry at least one fatty acid or fatty
         alcohol group, as hydrophobic group, and one hydrophilic group.
         The polymers are water-soluble or can be dispersed in
         water as microgels. These polymers are referred to as swellable.
         The polymers can be composed of any chemical nature, e.g. free-radical.
         .  .
SUMM     [0073] Pullulans modified by hydrophobic groups, in particular
         cholesterol groups.
SUMM     .  .  .  Code ES 2054 (Croda)

PEG-55 Propylene Glycol Oleate ##STR11##
         Antil 141 Liquid Gold- schmidt (40% Polymer, 40% Propylene Glycol, 20%
         water)

PEG-180/ Laureth-50/ TMMG Copolymer ##STR12##
         Pure Thix TX 1450 (Sud- Chemie)

PEG-150 Distearate ##STR13##
         Rewopal PEG 6000 DS
SUMM     .  .  .  velvety, powdery and/or matting. In addition, they have
         stabilizing effects on formulations with a high content of oil and low
         water contents of at most 5% by weight. When formulating the
         abovementioned products, the problem of the siloxane elastomers being
         incompatible.  .  .
SUMM     .  .  .  names KSG41, 42,-43,-44 from Shin-Etsu. A further advantageous
         siloxane elastomer is the cyclomethicone+vinyidimethicone/methicone
         crosspolymer or the chemically related elastomer Crosslinked
         Stearyl Methyl Dimethyl Siloxane Elastomer as are supplied, for
         example, by Grant Chemical under the name SR-CYC.
SUMM     .  .  .  10.8% DC345; 5.4%
9040 Emulsion/   Dimethicone Crosspolymer      DC 200; 1.9% Brij35; 0.8% Brij30;
Dow Corning      (and) Cyclohexasiloxane (and) 0.55% Liquapar Optima; 9.95%
         Water
9040             Cyclomethicone (and)
Concentrated     Dimethicone (and) Laureth-4
Emulsion         (and) Laureth-23 (and)
                 Parabens *)
Dow Corning      Dimethicone/Vinyl             63% spherical siloxane elastomers
         in
9509 Silicone    Dimethicone Crosspolymer +    water
Elastomer        C12-14 Pareth-12
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```
Suspension/
Dow Corning
9509
SUMM     [0113] (II) 0.1-10% by weight of cetyl alcohol, behenyl
         alcohol, stearyl alcohol and/or'cetearyl alcohol
SUMM     [0121] (II) 0-3% by weight of cetyl alcohol, behenyl alcohol,
         stearyl alcohol and/or cetearyl alcohol
SUMM     .  .  .  PEG-3 castor oil, pentaerythrityl monostearate, pentaerythrityl
         sesquioleate, glyceryl oleate, pentaerythrityl monooleate, sorbitan
         sesquioleate, isostearyl diglyceryl succinate, glyceryl caprate, palm
         glycerides, cholesterol, lanolin, glyceryl oleate (with 40%
         monoester), polyglyceryl-2 sesquiisostearate, polyglyceryl-2
         sesquioleate, PEG-20 sorbitan beeswax, sorbitan oleate, sorbitan
         isostearate, trioleyl phosphate, glyceryl stearate and ceteareth-20
         (Teginacid from Th. Goldschmidt), sorbitan stearate, PEG-7 hydrogenated
         castor oil, PEG-5 soy sterol, PEG-6 sorbitan beeswax,
         methylglucose sesquistearates, PEG-10 hydrogenated castor oil, sorbitan
         palmitate, PEG-22/dodecyl glycol copolymer, polyglyceryl-2 PEG-4
         stearate, sorbitan laurate, PEG-4.  .  .  Hoechst), polysorbate 85,
         trilaureth-4 phosphate, PEG-35 castor oil, sucrose stearate, trioleth-8
         phosphate, C.sub.12-15 pareth-12, PEG-40 hydrogenated castor oil, PEG-16
         soy sterol, polysorbate 80, polysorbate 20, polyglyceryl-3
         methylglucose distearate, PEG-40 castor oil, sodium cetearyl sulphate,
         lecithin, laureth-4 phosphate, propylene glycol stearate SE,.  .  .
SUMM     .  .  .  suitable solubility promoters, polysorbate 80, polysorbate 60,
         PEG40 castor oil, PEG-40 hydrogenated castor oil, PEG-60 hydrogenated
         castor oil, polyglyceryl-3 laurate, PEG-20
         glyceryl laurate, methyl gluceth-20, nonoxynol-10,
         PPG-1 PEG-9 lauryl glycol ether, ceteth-16, PEG-16 soy sterol,
         PEG-10 soy sterol, C12-15 pareth-12, nonoxynol-14,
         octoxynol-16, PEG-20 glyceryl stearate, sorbeth-30, PPG-26
         buteth-26+PEG-40 hydrogenated castor oil, tri C12-13 alkyl citrates,
         polyglyceryl-2 isostearates, polyglyceryl-2 diisostearates, PPG-15
         stearyl ether, PEG-10 olive glycerides, PPG-3 methyl ether,
         PEG-2 diethyl hexanoate, C20-40 pareth-40, PEG-60 almond glycerides
         and/or PEG-6 caprylic/capric glycerides.
SUMM     .  .  .  alia, in their polarity, which is difficult to define. It has
         already been proposed to adopt the interfacial tension towards
         water as a measure of the polarity index of an oil or of an oil
         phase. This means that the lower the interfacial tension between this
         oil phase and water, the greater the polarity of the oil phase
         in question. According to the invention, the interfacial tension is
         regarded as.  .  .
SUMM     .  .  .  negative sign. For the purposes of the present invention, polar
         lipids are regarded as being lipids whose interfacial tension towards
         water is less than 20 mN/m, and nonpolar lipids are regarded as
         being those whose interfacial tension towards water is more
         than 30 mN/m. Lipids with an interfacial tension towards water
         between 20 and 30 mN/m are generally referred to as mid-polar.
SUMM     .  .  .  referred to in accordance with INCI also as cyclomethicones,
         amino-modified silicones (INCI: Amodimethicones) and silicone waxes,
         e.g. polysiloxane-polyalkylene copolymers (INCI: Stearyl
         Dimethicone and Cetyl Dimethicone) and dialkoxydimethylpolysiloxanes
         (stearoxy dimethicone and behenoxy stearyl dimethicone), which
         are available as various Abil-Wax grades from Th. Goldschmidt.
SUMM     .  .  .  the preparations themselves against spoilage. Also favourable
         are cosmetic and dermatological preparations which are present in the
         form of a sunscreen composition.
SUMM     .  .  .  optionally also comprise one or more organic and/or inorganic
         pigments as UV filter substances, which may be present in the
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         water phase and/or the oil phase.
SUMM     [0170] Preferred inorganic photoprotective filter pigments are metal
         oxides and/or other metal compounds which are sparingly soluble or
         insoluble in water, in particular oxides of titanium
         (TiO.sub.2), zinc (ZnO), iron (e.g. Fe.sub.2O.sub.3), zirconium
         (ZrO.sub.2), silicon (SiO.sub.2), manganese (e.g. MnO), aluminium
         (Al.sub.2O.sub.3),.  .  .
SUMM     .  .  .  thin hydrophilic and/or hydrophobic inorganic and/or organic
         layer by processes known per se. The various surface coating can also
         comprise water for the purposes of the present invention.
SUMM     .  .  .  dioxide  Octyltrimethylsilane    --                   Degussa
T805
(Uvinul TiO.sub.2)
UV-Titan X170    Alumina                  --                       Kemira
                 dimethicones
UV-Titan X161    Alumina, silica          --                       Kemira
                 stearic acid
Tioveil AQ 10PG  Alumina                  Water
         Solaveil
                 silica                   propylene glycol         Uniquema
Mirasun TiW 60   Alumina                  Water
         Rhone-Poulenc
                 silica
SUMM     [0221] The UV-B and/or broadband filters can be oil-soluble or
         water-soluble. Examples of advantageous oil-soluble UV-B and/or
         broadband filter substances are:
SUMM     [0229] Examples of advantageous water-soluble UV-B and/or
         broadband filter substances are:
SUMM     .  .  .  antibiotics, sulphonamides, etc. Liquid powders are mostly
         high-viscosity preparations (lotions) consisting of talc, zinc oxide
         and/or titanium dioxide, glycerol and water. Compact powders
         are powder bases briquefted by high pressure or caked together by adding
         calcium sulphate (gypsum).
SUMM     .  .  .  active ingredients which are not limited to the fat-soluble
         active ingredients, but can also be chosen from the group of
         water-soluble active ingredients, for example vitamins and the
         like.
SUMM     [0260] can comprise an increased fatty alcohol
         content of up to 10% by weight without impairing crystal formation and
         thus the pearlescence optics.
DETD     .  .  .  1.5            4.5
PEG-100 stearate                                   2.5      1.0      1.0
         0.5
Stearath-2                                0.5                        0.5
         0.6
Laureth-4                        1.0                        0.5
         0.6      0.2      0.5
Ceteth-4                                           0.2
         0.4
Cetyl alcohol                    2.0                        1.5
         1.0
  Behenyl alcohol                                    1.5
  Stearyl alcohol                                    1.0
         2.5      0.5
Cetearyl alcohol                          1.5
         1.0               1.5
Cetyl palmitate                                             1.0
Myristyl myristate                        1.0
         1.0
Dimethiconol stearate            2.0                                 4.0
```

```
Hydrogenated cocoglyceride                               1.0                0.5
Shea butter.  .  .  9        10        11        12        13        14        15
         16

Stearic acid/palmitic acid          10.0      10.0      7.5       6.0       10.0
         8.5       10.0      10.0
Cetyl alcohol                       0.5
         0.5
  Behenyl alcohol                                         0.5
  Stearyl alcohol
         0.25
Cetearyl alcohol                              0.25
         0.5
Cetyl palmitate                                                     1.0
Myristyl myristate                            1.0
Dimethiconol stearate               1.0
Hydrogenated cocoglyceride                              1.0                 0.5
Shea butter                                   1.0
         0.5
Silicone waxes (e.g. Abil.  .  .  from Merck)
Perfume                             q.s.      q.s.      q.s.      q.s.      q.s.
         q.s.      q.s.      q.s.
Sodium and/or potassium             q.s.      q.s.      q.s.      q.s.      q.s.
         q.s.      q.s.      q.s.
hydroxide solution
  Water                               ad.       ad.       ad.       ad.
         ad.       ad.       ad.      ad.
                                    100       100       100       100       100

         100       100       100
CLM      What is claimed is:
         22. The composition of claim 19, wherein (II) comprises at least one of
         myristyl alcohol, cetyl alcohol, behenyl alcohol,
         stearyl alcohol and cetearyl alcohol.

         30. The composition of claim 20, wherein (II) comprises at least one of
         myristyl alcohol, cetyl alcohol, behenyl alcohol,
         stearyl alcohol and cetearyl alcohol.

 :  .  .  of stearic acid and palmitic acid,  (II) from 0.1% to 10% by weight
         of at least one of cetyl alcohol, behenyl alcohol,
         stearyl alcohol and cetearyl alcohol,  (III) from 0.01% to 10%
         by weight of at least one of dimethicone/vinyl dimethicone crosspolymer,
         polysilicone-11,.  .  .
 .  .  .  of stearic acid and palmitic acid,  (II) from 0% to 3% by weight of
         at least one of cetyl alcohol, behenyl alcohol,
         stearyl alcohol and cetearyl alcohol,  (III) from 0.01% to 10%
         by weight of at least one of dimethicone/vinyl dimethicone crosspolymer,
         polysilicone-11,.  .  .
AB        A cosmetic or dermatological preparation which comprises a C.sub.12-C.sub.40
          fatty acid, a C.sub.12-C.sub.40 fatty alcohol, an amphiphilic polymer, an
          associative polymer and/or a siloxane elastomer, sodium and/or potassium
          hydroxide, and a pigment and/or a dye.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.


=> d 18 ibib abs kwik 5-11
'KWIK' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT FOR FILE 'USPATFULL'
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The following are valid formats:

The default display format is STD.

ABS -------- AB
ALL -------- AN, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PI, AI, PTERM, DCD,
             RLI, PRAI, DT, FS, REP, REN, EXNAM, LREP, CLMN, ECL,
             DRWN, AB, GOVI, PARN, SUMM, DRWD, DETD, CLM, INCL,
             INCLM, INCLS, NCL, NCLM, NCLS, IC, IPCI,
             IPCI-2, IPCR, EXF, ARTU
ALLG ------- ALL plus PAGE.DRAW
BIB -------- AN, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PI, AI, PTERM, DCD, RLI,
             PRAI, DT, FS, EXNAM, LREP, CLMN, ECL, DRWN, LN.CNT
BIB.EX ----- BIB for original and latest publication
BIBG ------- BIB plus PAGE.DRAW
BROWSE ----- See "HELP BROWSE" or "HELP DISPLAY BROWSE".  BROWSE must
             entered on the same line as DISPLAY, e.g., D BROWSE.
CAS -------- OS, CC, SX, ST, IT
CBIB ------- AN, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PI, AI, PRAI, DT, FS
DALL ------- ALL, delimited for post-processing
FP --------- PI, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PTERM, DCD, AI, RLI,
             PRAI, IC, IPCI, IPCI-2, IPCR, INCL, INCLM, INCLS, NCL,
             NCLM, NCLS, EXF, REP, REN, ARTU, EXNAM, LREP,
             CLMN, DRWN, AB
FP.EX ------ FP for original and latest publication
FPALL ------ PI, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PETRM, DCD, AI,
             RLI, PRAI, IC, IPCI, IPCI-2, IPCR, INCL, INCLM, INCLS, NCL, NCLM,
             NCLS, EXF, REP, REN, ARTU, EXNAM, LREP, CLMN, DRWN, AB,
             PARN, SUMM, DRWD, DETD, CLM
FPBIB ------ PI, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PTERM, DCD, AI,
             RLI, PRAI, REP, REN, EXNAM, LREP, CLM, CLMN, DRWN
FHITSTR ---- HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and
             its structure diagram
FPG -------- FP plus PAGE.DRAW
GI --------- PN and page image numbers
HIT -------- All fields containing hit terms
HITRN ------ HIT RN and its text modification
HITSTR ----- HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and
             its structure diagram
IABS ------- ABS, indented with text labels
IALL ------- ALL, indented with text labels
IALLG ------ IALL plus PAGE.DRAW
IBIB ------- BIB, indented with text labels
IBIB.EX ---- IBIB for original and latest publication
IBIBG ------ IBIB plus PAGE.DRAW
IMAX ------- MAX, indented with text labels
IMAX.EX ---- IMAX for original and latest publication
IND -------- INCL, INCLM, INCLS, NCL, NCLM, NCLS, IC, IPCI, IPCI-2, IPCR,
             EXF, ARTU, OS, CC, SX, ST, IT
IPC.TAB ---- IPC in tabular format
ISTD ------- STD, indented with text labels
KWIC ------- All hit terms plus 20 words on either side
MAX -------- AN, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PI, AI, PTERM, DCD,
             RLI, PRAI, DT, FS, REP, REN, EXNAM, LREP, CLMN, ECL,
             DRWN, AB, GOVI, PARN, SUMM, DRWD, DETD, CLM, INCL,
             INCLM, INCLS, NCL, NCLM, NCLS, IC, IPCI, IPCI-2,
             IPCR, EXF, ARTU OS; CC, SX, ST, IT
MAX.EX ----- MAX for original and latest publication
OCC -------- List of display fields containing hit terms
SBIB ------- AN, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PI, AI, RLI, PRAI,
             DT, FS, LN.CNT
STD -------- AN, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PI, AI, RLI, PRAI,
             DT, FS, LN.CNT, INCL, INCLM, INCLS, NCL, NCLM, NCLS,
             IC, IPCI, IPCI-2, IPCR, EXF (STD is the default)
STD.EX ----- STD for original and latest publication
TRIAL ------ AN, TI, INCL, INCLM, INCLS, NCL, NCLM, NCLS, IC,
             IPCI, IPCI-2, IPCR

SCAN ------- AN, TI, NCL, NCLM, NCLS, IC, IPCI, IPCI-2, IPCR(random display
             without answer number.  SCAN must be entered on the
             same line as DISPLAY, e.g., D SCAN)
ENTER DISPLAY FORMAT (STD):end

=> d l8 5-11 ibib abs kwic

L8   ANSWER 5 OF 11  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2005:138510  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Methods and reagents for the treatment of
                        immunoinflammatory disorders
INVENTOR(S):            Keith, Curtis, Boston, MA, UNITED STATES
                        Borisy, Alexis, Arlington, MA, UNITED STATES
                        Zimmermann, Grant R., Somerville, MA, UNITED STATES
                        Jost-Price, Edward Roydon, West Roxbury, MA, UNITED
                        STATES
                        Manivasakam, Palaniyandi, Brighton, MA, UNITED STATES
                        Hurst, Nicole, Boston, MA, UNITED STATES
                        Foley, Michael A., Chestnut Hill, MA, UNITED STATES
                        Slavonic, Michael S., Quincy, MA, UNITED STATES
                        Smith, Brendan, Boston, MA, UNITED STATES
                        Auspitz, Benjamin A., Cambridge, MA, UNITED STATES

                            NUMBER        KIND    DATE
                        --------------- ------ --------
PATENT INFORMATION:     US 2005119160      A1   20050602
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 2004-966228     A1   20041015  (10)

                              NUMBER        DATE
                        ---------------- --------
PRIORITY INFORMATION:   US 2003-512415P    20031015 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   CLARK & ELBING LLP, 101 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON, MA,
                        02110, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       53
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
LINE COUNT:             4196
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB      The invention features a method for treating a patient diagnosed with, or at
        risk of developing, an immunoinflammatory disorder by administering to the
        patient a tetra-substituted pyrimidopyrimidine, either alone or in
        combination with one or more additional agents. The invention also features
        a composition containing a tetra-substituted pyrimidopyrimidine in
        combination with one or more additional agents.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
DETD     . . .  beclomethasone dipropionate monohydrate; betamethasone
       17-valerate; betamethasone sodium acetate; betamethasone sodium
       phosphate; betamethasone valerate; bolasterone; budesonide; calusterone;
       chlormadinone; chloroprednisone; chloroprednisone acetate;
       cholesterol; clobetasol; clobetasol propionate; clobetasone;
       clocortolone; clocortolone pivalate; clogestone; cloprednol;
       corticosterone; cortisol; cortisol acetate; cortisol butyrate; cortisol
       cypionate; cortisol octanoate; cortisol.  . .
DETD     . . .  in Cruz et al. (Antimicrob. Agents Chemother. 44:143-149,
       2000). Cyclosporines are highly hydrophobic and readily precipitate in
       the presence of water (e.g. on contact with body fluids).
       Methods of providing cyclosporine formulations with improved
       bioavailability are described in U.S. Pat. Nos..  . .
DETD      Rapamycin structural and functional analogs include mono- and
       diacylated rapamycin derivatives (U.S. Pat. No. 4,316,885); rapamycin
       water-soluble prodrugs (U.S. Pat. No. 4,650,803); carboxylic
       acid esters (PCT Publication No. WO 92/05179); carbamates (U.S. Pat. No.
       5,118,678); amide esters.  . .
DETD     . . .  currently available for oral administration in liquid and
       tablet formulations. RAPAMUNE liquid contains 1 mg/mL rapamycin that is
       diluted in water or orange juice prior to administration.
       Tablets containing 1 or 2 mg of rapamycin are also available. Rapamycin
       is preferably.  . .
DETD     . . .  formed from macromers with a polymerizable, non-degradable,
       region that is separated by at least one degradable region. For example,
       the water soluble, non-degradable, region can form the central
       core of the macromer and have at least two degradable regions which are.
       . .
DETD     . . .  prednisolone, paroxetine, or any other agent of anyone or all
       of the combination of the present invention) in a hydrophilic,
       water-swellable, crosslinked polymer that maintains its physical
       integrity over the dosing lifetime but thereafter rapidly dissolves.
       Once ingested, the particles swell.  . .  the polymer depends upon the
       nature of the polymer and the degree of crosslinking. The polymer is
       nonfibrillar and substantially water soluble in its
       uncrosslinked state, and the degree of crosslinking is sufficient to
       enable the polymer to remain insoluble for.  . .
DETD      Slow-release formulations may include a coating that is not readily
       water-soluble but is slowly attacked and removed by
       water, or through which water can slowly permeate.
       Thus, for example, a combination of the invention can be spray-coated
       with a solution of a binder under continuously fluidizing conditions,
       such as describe by Kitamori et al., U.S. Pat. No. 4,036,948.
       Water-soluble binders include pregelatinized starch (e.g.,
       pregelatinized corn starch, pregelatinized white potato starch),
       pregelatinized modified starch, water-soluble celluloses (e.g.
       hydroxypropyl-cellulose, hydroxymethyl-cellulose, hydroxypropylmethyl-
       cellulose, carboxymethyl-cellulose), polyvinylpyrrolidone, polyvinyl
       alcohol, dextrin, gum arabicum and gelatin, and organic solvent-soluble
       binders, such as.  . .
DETD     . . .  and at least one member selected from the group consisting of
       (1) a polymeric material which swells on contact with water or
       aqueous liquids and a gellable polymeric material wherein the ratio of
       the swellable polymeric material to the gellable polymeric.  . .
DETD     . . .  complexes with other biologically active molecules. U.S. Pat.
       No. 4,727,064 describes pharmaceutical preparations consisting of a drug
       with substantially low water solubility and an amorphous,
       water-soluble cyclodextrin-based mixture in which the drug forms
       an inclusion complex with the cyclodextrins of the mixture.
DETD     . . .  any amphipathic lipids having hydrophobic and polar head group
       moieties, and which (a) can form spontaneously into bilayer vesicles in
       water, as exemplified by phospholipids, or (b) are stably
       incorporated into lipid bilayers, with its hydrophobic moiety in contact
       with the.  . .
DETD     . . .  prepared according to published methods. Other lipids that can
       be included in the invention are glycolipids and sterols, such as
       cholesterol.
DETD     . . .  for the first general vesicle-forming lipid component. Vesicle
       forming lipids with diacyl chains, such as phospholipids, are preferred.
       One exemplary phospholipid is phosphatidylethanolamine (PE),
       which provides a reactive amino group that is convenient for coupling to
       the activated polymers. An exemplary.  . .
DETD     . . .  polymer derivatized lipid, and 0.1-5 percent lipid anchor. One
       exemplary formulation includes 50-70 mole percent underivatized PE,
       20-40 mole percent cholesterol, 0.1-1 mole percent of a PE-PEG
       (3500) polymer with a chemically reactive group at its free end for
       coupling to.  . .
DETD     . . .  products, polyglycerized fatty acids, propylene glycol fatty
       acid esters, mixtures of propylene glycol esters and glycerol esters,
       mono- and diglycerides, sterol and sterol
       derivatives, polyethylene glycol sorbitan fatty acid esters,
       polyethylene glycol alkyl ethers, sugar esters, polyethylene glycol
       alkyl phenyls, polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block copolymers,.  . .
DETD     . . .  of anyone or all of the combinations described herein.
       Examples of commercially available polyethylene glycol glycerol fatty
       acid esters include: PEG-20 glyceryl
       laurate (Tagat® L, Goldschmidt), PEG-30 glyceryl laurate
       (Tagat® L2, Goldschmidt), PEG-15 glyceryl laurate (Glycerox L
       series, Croda), PEG-40 glyceryl laurate (Glycerox.  . .
DETD      Sterol and sterol derivatives may also be used as
       excipients for the formulation of anyone or all of the combinations
       described herein. Examples of commercially available sterol
       and sterol derivatives include: cholesterol,
       sitosterol, lanosterol, PEG-24 cholesterol ether
       (Solulan C-24, Amerchol), PEG-30 cholestanol (Phytosterol
       GENEROL series, Henkel), PEG-25 phytosterol (Nikkol BPSH-25,
       Nikko), PEG-5 soyasterol (Nikkol BPS-5, Nikko), PEG-10 soyasterol
       (Nikkol BPS-10, Nikko), PEG-20 soyasterol (Nikkol BPS-20, Nikko), and
       PEG-30.  . .  Nikko). Formulations of anyone or all of the combinations
       according to the invention may include one or more of the sterol
       and sterol derivatives above.
DETD     . . .  Atlas/ICI), PEG-2 cetyl ether (Brij 52, ICI), PEG-10 cetyl
       ether (Brij 56, ICI), PEG-20 cetyl ether (BriJ 58, ICI), PEG-2
       stearyl ether (Brij 72, ICI), PEG-10 stearyl ether
       (Brij 76, ICI), PEG-20 stearyl ether (Brij 78, ICI), and
       PEG-100 stearyl ether (Brij 700, ICI). Formulations of anyone
       or all of the combinations according to the invention may include one
       or.  . .
DETD     . . .  phosphatidyl ethanolamine, phosphatidic acid, phosphatidyl
       glycerol, phosphatidyl serine, diethanolamine, phospholipids,
       polyoxyethylene-10 oleyl ether phosphate, esterification products of
       fatty alcohols or fatty alcohol ethoxylates, with
       phosphoric acid or anhydride, ether carboxylates (by oxidation of
       terminal OH group of, fatty alcohol ethoxylates),
       succinylated monoglycerides, sodium stearyl fumarate, stearoyl
       propylene glycol hydrogen succinate, mono/diacetylated tartaric acid
       esters of mono- and diglycerides, citric acid esters of mono-,
       diglycerides,.  . .
DETD     . . .  ingredient is mixed with an inert solid diluent, or as soft
       gelatin capsules wherein the active ingredient is mixed with
       water or an oil medium.

L8   ANSWER 6 OF 11  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2005:93397  USPATFULL Full-text
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TITLE:                 Formulations, conjugates, and combinations of drugs for
                       the treatment of neoplasms
INVENTOR(S):           Nichols, M. James, Boston, MA, UNITED STATES
                       Foley, Michael A., Chestnut Hill, MA, UNITED STATES
                       Keith, Curtis, Boston, MA, UNITED STATES
                       Padval, Mahesh, Waltham, MA, UNITED STATES
                       Elliott, Peter J., Marlboro, MA, UNITED STATES

                            NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:    US 2005080075      A1    20050414
APPLICATION INFO.:     US 2004-925835     A1    20040825  (10)

                              NUMBER         DATE
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PRIORITY INFORMATION:  US 2003-497617P    20030825 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:         Utility
FILE SEGMENT:          APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:  CLARK & ELBING LLP, 101 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON, MA,
                       02110, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:      29
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:       1
LINE COUNT:            2600
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       The invention provides formulations and structural modifications for
         phenothiazine compounds which result in altered biodistributions, thereby
         reducing the occurrence of adverse reactions associated with this class of
         drug.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
DETD      .  .  .  A. R. Gennaro A R., 2000, Lippincott Williams & Wilkins).
        Formulations for parenteral administration may, for example, contain
        excipients, sterile water, or saline, polyalkylene glycols
        such as polyethylene glycol, oils of vegetable origin, or hydrogenated
        napthalenes. Biocompatible, biodegradable lactide polymer,
        lactide/glycolide.  .  .
DETD      .  .  .  ingredient is mixed with an inert solid diluent, or as soft
        gelatin capsules wherein the active ingredient is mixed with
        water or an oil medium.
DETD      .  .  .  any amphipathic lipids having hydrophobic and polar head group
        moieties, and which (a) can form spontaneously into bilayer vesicles in
        water, as exemplified by phospholipids, or (b) are stably
        incorporated into lipid bilayers, with its hydrophobic moiety in contact
        with the.  .  .
DETD      .  .  .  prepared according to published methods. Other lipids that can
        be included in the invention are glycolipids and sterols, such as
        cholesterol.
DETD      .  .  .  for the first general vesicle-forming lipid component. Vesicle
        forming lipids with diacyl chains, such as phospholipids, are preferred.
        One exemplary phospholipid is phosphatidylethanolamine (PE),
        which provides a reactive amino group which is convenient for coupling
        to the activated polymers. An exemplary.  .  .
DETD      .  .  .  polymer derivatized lipid, and 0.1-5 percent lipid anchor. One
        exemplary formulation includes 50-70 mole percent underivatized PE,
        20-40 mole percent cholesterol, 0.1-1 mole percent of a PE-PEG
        (3500) polymer with a chemically reactive group at its free end for
        coupling to.  .  .
DETD      .  .  .  products, polyglycerized fatty acids, propylene glycol fatty
        acid esters, mixtures of propylene glycol esters and glycerol esters,
        mono- and diglycerides, sterol and sterol
        derivatives, polyethylene glycol sorbitan fatty acid esters,
        polyethylene glycol alkyl ethers, sugar esters, polyethylene glycol
        alkyl phenols, polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block copolymers,.  .  .
DETD      .  .  .  of the phenothiazine conjugates, and phenothiazine
        combinations described herein. Examples of commercially available
        polyethylene glycol glycerol fatty acid esters include: PEG-
        20 glyceryl laurate (Tagat® L,
        Goldschmidt), PEG-30 glyceryl laurate (Tagat® L2, Goldschmidt),
        PEG-15 glyceryl laurate (Glycerox L series, Croda), PEG-40 glyceryl
        laurate (Glycerox.  .  .
DETD     Sterol and sterol derivatives may also be used as
        excipients for the formulation of the phenothiazine conjugates, and
        phenothiazine combinations described herein. Examples of commercially
        available sterol and sterol derivatives include:
        cholesterol, sitosterol, lanosterol, PEG-24
        cholesterol ether (Solulan C-24, Amerchol), PEG-30 cholestanol (
        Phytosterol GENEROL series, Henkel), PEG-25 phytosterol
        (Nikkol BPSH-25, Nikko), PEG-5 soyasterol (Nikkol BPS-5, Nikko), PEG-10
        soyasterol (Nikkol BPS-10, Nikko), PEG-20 soyasterol (Nikkol BPS-20,
        Nikko), and PEG-30.  .  .  Nikko). Formulations of the phenothiazine
        conjugates, and phenothiazine combinations according to the invention
        may include one or more of the sterol and sterol
        derivatives above.
DETD      .  .  .  Atlas/ICI), PEG-2 cetyl ether (Brij 52, ICI), PEG-10 cetyl
        ether (Brij 56, ICI), PEG-20 cetyl ether (BriJ 58, ICI), PEG-2
        stearyl ether (Brij 72, ICI), PEG-10 stearyl ether
        (Brij 76, ICI), PEG-20 stearyl ether (Brij 78, ICI), and
        PEG-100 stearyl ether (Brij 700, ICI). Formulations of the
        phenothiazine conjugates, and phenothiazine combinations according to
        the invention may include one or.  .  .
DETD      .  .  .  phosphatidyl ethanolamine, phosphatidic acid, phosphatidyl
        glycerol, phosphatidyl serine, diethanolamine, phospholipids,
        polyoxyethylene-10 oleyl ether phosphate, esterification products of
        fatty alcohols or fatty alcohol ethoxylates, with
        phosphoric acid or anhydride, ether carboxylates (by oxidation of
        terminal OH group of, fatty alcohol ethoxylates),
        succinylated monoglycerides, sodium stearyl fumarate, stearoyl
        propylene glycol hydrogen succinate, mono/diacetylated tartaric acid
        esters of mono- and diglycerides, citric acid esters of mono-,
        diglycerides,.  .  .

L8   ANSWER 7 OF 11  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:      2004:292760  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                 Methods and reagents for the treatment of diseases and
                       disorders associated with increased levels of
                       proinflammatory cytokines
INVENTOR(S):           Jost-Price, Edward Roydon, West Roxbury, MA, UNITED
                       STATES
                       Manivasakam, Palaniyandi, West Roxbury, MA, UNITED
                       STATES
                       Smith, Brendan, Boston, MA, UNITED STATES
                       Fong, Jason, Philadelphia, PA, UNITED STATES
                       Auspitz, Benjamin A., Cambridge, MA, UNITED STATES
                       Nichols, M. James, Boston, MA, UNITED STATES
                       Keith, Curtis, Boston, MA, UNITED STATES
                       Zimmermann, Grant R., Somerville, MA, UNITED STATES
                       Brasher, Bradley B., Natick, MA, UNITED STATES
                       Sachs, Noah, Boston, MA, UNITED STATES
                       Chappell, Todd W., Boston, MA, UNITED STATES

                            NUMBER        KIND    DATE
                       ---------------- ------ --------
PATENT INFORMATION:    US 2004229849      A1    20041118
APPLICATION INFO.:     US 2004-777517     A1    20040212  (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:  Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2003-670488, filed
                       on 24 Sep 2003, PENDING

                              NUMBER         DATE
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PRIORITY INFORMATION:  US 2002-413040P    20020924 (60)
                       US 2002-417261P    20021009 (60)
                       US 2002-427526P    20021119 (60)
                       US 2002-427424P    20021119 (60)
                       US 2003-464753P    20030423 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:         Utility
FILE SEGMENT:          APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:  CLARK & ELBING LLP, 101 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON, MA,
                       02110
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:      86
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:       1
LINE COUNT:            3245
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       The invention features a method for treating a patient diagnosed with, or at
         risk of developing, an immunoinflammatory disorder by administering an SSRI
         or analog or metabolite thereof and, optionally, a corticosteroid or other
         compound to the patient. The invention also features a pharmaceutical
         composition containing an SSRI or analog or metabolite thereof and a
         corticosteroid or other compound for the treatment or prevention of an
         immunoinflammatory disorder.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
DETD      .  .  .  beclomethasone dipropionate monohydrate; betamethasone
        17-valerate; betamethasone sodium acetate; betamethasone sodium
        phosphate; betamethasone valerate; bolasterone; budesonide; calusterone;
        chlormadinone; chloroprednisone; chloroprednisone acetate;
        cholesterol; clobetasol; clobetasol propionate; clobetasone;
        clocortolone; clocortolone pivalate; clogestone; cloprednol;
        corticosterone; cortisol; cortisol acetate; cortisol butyrate; cortisol
        cypionate; cortisol octanoate; cortisol.  .  .
DETD    [0171] Cyclosporines are highly hydrophobic and readily precipitate in
        the presence of water (e.g., on contact with body fluids).
        Methods of providing cyclosporine formulations with improved
        bioavailability are described in U.S. Pat. Nos..  .  .
DETD    [0186] Rapamycin structural and functional analogs include mono- and
        diacylated rapamycin derivatives (U.S. Pat. No. 4,316,885); rapamycin
        water-soluble prodrugs (U.S. Pat. No. 4,650,803); carboxylic
        acid esters (PCT Publication No. WO 92/05179); carbamates (U.S. Pat. No.
        5,118,678); amide esters.  .  .
DETD      .  .  .  currently available for oral administration in liquid and
        tablet formulations. RAPAMUNE.TM. liquid contains 1 mg/mL rapamycin that
        is diluted in water or orange juice prior to administration.
        Tablets containing 1 or 2 mg of rapamycin are also available. Rapamycin
        is preferably.  .  .
DETD      .  .  .  formed from macromers with a polymerizable, non-degradable,
        region that is separated by at least one degradable region. For example,
        the water soluble, non-degradable, region can form the central
        core of the macromer and have at least two degradable regions which are.
        .  .
DETD      .  .  .  as, for example, prednisolone, paroxetine, or any other agent
        of the SSRI/steroid combination of the present invention) in a
        hydrophilic, water-swellable, crosslinked polymer that
        maintains its physical integrity over the dosing lifetime but thereafter
        rapidly dissolves. Once ingested, the particles swell.  .  .  the
        polymer depends upon the nature of the polymer and the degree of
        crosslinking. The polymer is nonfibrillar and substantially
        water soluble in its uncrosslinked state, and the degree of
        crosslinking is sufficient to enable the polymer to remain insoluble
        for.  .  .
DETD    [0210] Slow-release formulations can include a coating which is not
        readily water-soluble but which is slowly attacked and removed
        by water, or through which water can slowly
        permeate. Thus, for example, the SSRI/steroid combinations of the
        invention can be spray-coated with a solution of a binder under
        continuously fluidizing conditions, such as describe by Kitamori et al.,
        U.S. Pat. No. 4,036,948. Examples of water-soluble binders
        include pregelatinized starch (e.g., pregelatinized corn starch,
        pregelatinized white potato starch), pregelatinized modified starch,
        water-soluble celluloses (e.g. hydroxypropyl-cellulose,
        hydroxymethyl-cellulose, hydroxypropylmethyl-cellulose,
        carboxymethyl-cellulose), polyvinylpyrrolidone, polyvinyl alcohol,
        dextrin, gum arabicum and gelatin, organic solvent-soluble binders, such
        as cellulose.  .  .
DETD      .  .  .  controlled release composition comprising a reaction complex
        formed by the interaction of (1) a calcium polycarbophil component which
        is a water-swellable, but water insoluble, fibrous
        cross-linked carboxy-functional polymer, the polymer containing (a) a
        plurality of repeating units of which at least about 80%.  .  .  from
        polyalkenyl polyether, the percentages being based upon the weights of
        unpolymerised repeating unit and cross-linking agent, respectively, with
        (2) water, in the presence of an active agent selected from
        the group consisting of SSRIs such as paroxetine. The amount of.  .  .
        present is from about 0.0001 to about 65% by weight, for example between
        about 5 and 20%. The amount of water present is from about 5
        to about 200% by weight, for example between about 5 and 10%. The
        interaction is.  .  .
DETD      .  .  .  and at least one member selected from the group consisting of
        (1) a polymeric material which swells on contact with water or
        aqueous liquids and a gellable polymeric material wherein the ratio of
        the swellable polymeric material to the gellable polymeric.  .  .
DETD      .  .  .  complexes with other biologically active molecules. U.S. Pat.
        No. 4,727,064 describes pharmaceutical preparations consisting of a drug
        with substantially low water solubility and an amorphous,
        water-soluble cyclodextrin-based mixture in which the drug forms
        an inclusion complex with the cyclodextrins of the mixture.
DETD      .  .  .  Uekama et al., J. Pharm Dyn. 6: 124-7, 1983. A
        β-cyclodextrin/prednisolone complex can be prepared by adding both
        components to water and stirring at 25° C. for 7 days.
        The resultant precipitate recovered is a 1:2 prednisolone/cyclodextrin
        complex.
DETD      .  .  .  any amphipathic lipids having hydrophobic and polar head group
        moieties, and which (a) can form spontaneously into bilayer vesicles in
        water, as exemplified by phospholipids, or (b) are stably
        incorporated into lipid bilayers, with its hydrophobic moiety in contact
        with the.  .  .
DETD      .  .  .  prepared according to published methods. Other lipids that can
        be included in the invention are glycolipids and sterols, such as
        cholesterol.
DETD      .  .  .  for the first general vesicle-forming lipid component. Vesicle
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       forming lipids with diacyl chains, such as phospholipids, are preferred.
       One exemplary phospholipid is phosphatidylethanolamine (PE),
       which provides a reactive amino group which is convenient for coupling
       to the activated polymers. An exemplary.  .  .
DETD   .  .  .  polymer derivatized lipid, and 0.1-5 percent lipid anchor. One
       exemplary formulation includes 50-70 mole percent underivatized PE,
       20-40 mole percent cholesterol, 0.1-1 mole percent of a PE-PEG
       (3500) polymer with a chemically reactive group at its free end for
       coupling to.  .  .
DETD   .  .  .  products, polyglycerized fatty acids, propylene glycol fatty
       acid esters, mixtures of propylene glycol esters and glycerol esters,
       mono- and diglycerides, sterol and sterol
       derivatives, polyethylene glycol sorbitan fatty acid esters,
       polyethylene glycol alkyl ethers, sugar esters, polyethylene glycol
       alkyl phenols, polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block copolymers,.  .  .
DETD   .  .  .  for the formulation of the SSRI/steroid combinations described
       herein. Examples of commercially available polyethylene glycol glycerol
       fatty acid esters include: PEG-20 glyceryl
       laurate (Tagat® L, Goldschmidt), PEG-30 glyceryl laurate
       (Tagatg L2, Goldschmidt), PEG-15 glyceryl laurate (Glycerox L series,
       Croda), PEG-40 glyceryl laurate (Glycerox.  .  .
DETD   [0241] Sterol and sterol derivatives may also be
       used as excipients for the formulation of the SSRI/steroid combinations
       described herein. Examples of commercially available sterol
       and sterol derivatives include: cholesterol,
       sitosterol, lanosterol, PEG-24 cholesterol ether
       (Solulan C-24, Amerchol), PEG-30 cholestanol (Phytosterol
       GENEROL series, Henkel), PEG-25 phytosterol (Nikkol BPSH-25,
       Nikko), PEG-5 soyasterol (Nikkol BPS-5, Nikko), PEG-10 soyasterol
       (Nikkol BPS-10, Nikko), PEG-20 soyasterol (Nikkol BPS-20, Nikko), and
       PEG-30.  .  .  soyasterol (Nikkol BPS-30, Nikko). Formulations of the
       SSRI/steroid combinations according to the invention may include one or
       more of the sterol and sterol derivatives above.
DETD   .  .  .  Atlas/ICI), PEG-2 cetyl ether (Brij 52, ICI), PEG-10 cetyl
       ether (Brij 56, ICI), PEG-20 cetyl ether (BriJ 58, ICI), PEG-2
       stearyl ether (Brij 72, ICI), PEG-10 stearyl ether
       (Brij 76, ICI), PEG-20 stearyl ether (Brij 78, ICI), and
       PEG-100 stearyl ether (Brij 700, ICI). Formulations of the
       SSRI/steroid combinations according to the invention may include one or
       more of the.  .  .
DETD   .  .  .  phosphatidyl ethanolamine, phosphatidic acid, phosphatidyl
       glycerol, phosphatidyl serine, diethanolamine, phospholipids,
       polyoxyethylene-10 oleyl ether phosphate, esterification products of
       fatty alcohols or fatty alcohol ethoxylates, with
       phosphoric acid or anhydride, ether carboxylates (by oxidation of
       terminal OH group of, fatty alcohol ethoxylates),
       succinylated monoglycerides, sodium stearyl fumarate, stearoyl
       propylene glycol hydrogen succinate, mono/diacetylated tartaric acid
       esters of mono- and diglycerides, citric acid esters of mono-,
       diglycerides,.  .  .

L8   ANSWER 8 OF 11  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2004:286708  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                   Combination therapy for the treatment of
                         immunoinflammatory disorders
INVENTOR(S):             Jost-Price, Edward Roydon, West Roxbury, MA, UNITED
                         STATES
                         Brasher, Bradley B., Natick, MA, UNITED STATES
                         Chappell, Todd W., Boston, MA, UNITED STATES
                         Manivasakam, Palaniyandi, West Roxbury, MA, UNITED
                         STATES
                         Sachs, Noah, Boston, MA, UNITED STATES
                         Smith, Brendan, Boston, MA, UNITED STATES
                         Auspitz, Benjamin A., Cambridge, MA, UNITED STATES

                              NUMBER        KIND    DATE
                         --------------- ------ --------
PATENT INFORMATION:      US 2004224876      A1   20041111
APPLICATION INFO.:       US 2004-777518     A1   20040212  (10)

                                NUMBER         DATE
                         ------------------ --------
PRIORITY INFORMATION:    US 2003-447366P    20030214 (60)
                         US 2003-447412P    20030214 (60)
                         US 2003-447415P    20030214 (60)
                         US 2003-447553P    20030214 (60)
                         US 2003-447648P    20030214 (60)
                         US 2003-464753P    20030423 (60)
                         US 2003-503026P    20030915 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Utility
FILE SEGMENT:            APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:    CLARK & ELBING LLP, 101 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON, MA,
                         02110
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:        61
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:         1
LINE COUNT:              3770
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       The invention features a method for treating a patient diagnosed with, or at
         risk of developing, an immunoinflammatory disorder by administering a non-
         steroidal immunophilin-dependent immunosuppressant (NsIDI) and an NsIDI
         enhancer (NsIDIE) or analog or metabolite thereof to the patient. The
         invention also features a pharmaceutical composition containing an NsIDI and
         NsIDIE or analog or metabolite thereof for the treatment or prevention of an
         immunoinflammatory disorder.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
DETD   [0061] Cyclosporines are highly hydrophobic and readily precipitate in
       the presence of water (e.g., on contact with body fluids).
       Methods of providing cyclosporine formulations with improved
       bioavailability are described in U.S. Pat. Nos..  .  .
DETD   [0077] Rapamycin structural and functional analogs include mono- and
       diacylated rapamycin derivatives (U.S. Pat. No. 4,316,885); rapamycin
       water-soluble prodrugs (U.S. Pat. No. 4,650,803); carboxylic
       acid esters (PCT Publication No. WO 92/05179); carbamates (U.S. Pat. No.
       5,118,678); amide esters.  .  .
DETD   .  .  .  currently available for oral administration in liquid and
       tablet formulations. RAPAMUNE.TM. liquid contains 1 mg/mL rapamycin that
       is diluted in water or orange juice prior to administration.
       Tablets containing 1 or 2 mg of rapamycin are also available. Rapamycin
       is preferably.  .  .
DETD   .  .  .  beclomethasone dipropionate monohydrate; betamethasone
       17-valerate; betamethasone sodium acetate; betamethasone sodium
       phosphate; betamethasone valerate; bolasterone; budesonide; calusterone;
       chlormadinone; chloroprednisone; chloroprednisone acetate;
       cholesterol; clobetasol; clobetasol propionate; clobetasone;
       clocortolone; clocortolone pivalate; clogestone; cloprednol;
       corticosterone; cortisol; cortisol acetate; cortisol butyrate; cortisol
       cypionate; cortisol octanoate; cortisol.  .  .
DETD   .  .  .  formed from macromers with a polymerizable, non-degradable,
       region that is separated by at least one degradable region. For example,
       the water soluble, non-degradable, region can form the central
       core of the macromer and have at least two degradable regions which are.
       .  .
DETD   .  .  .  tablet or capsule that includes a plurality of particles of a
       dispersion of a limited solubility drug in a hydrophilic, water
       -swellable, crosslinked polymer that maintains its physical integrity
       over the dosing lifetime but thereafter rapidly dissolves. Once
       ingested, the particles swell.  .  .  the polymer depends upon the
       nature of the polymer and the degree of crosslinking. The polymer is
       nonfibrillar and substantially water soluble in its
       uncrosslinked state, and the degree of crosslinking is sufficient to
       enable the polymer to remain insoluble for.  .  .
DETD   [0273] Slow-release formulations can include a coating which is not
       readily water-soluble but which is slowly attacked and removed
       by water, or through which water can slowly
       permeate. Thus, for example, the NsIDI/NsIDIE combinations of the
       invention can be spray-coated with a solution of a binder under
       continuously fluidizing conditions, such as describe by Kitamori et al.,
       U.S. Pat. No. 4,036,948. Examples of water-soluble binders
       include pregelatinized starch (e.g., pregelatinized corn starch,
       pregelatinized white potato starch), pregelatinized modified starch,
       water-soluble celluloses (e.g. hydroxypropyl-cellulose,
       hydroxymethyl-cellulose, hydroxypropylmethyl-cellulose,
       carboxymethyl-cellulose), polyvinylpyrrolidone, polyvinyl alcohol,
       dextrin, gum arabicum and gelatin, organic solvent-soluble binders, such
       as cellulose.  .  .
DETD   .  .  .  controlled release composition comprising a reaction complex
       formed by the interaction of (1) a calcium polycarbophil component which
       is a water-swellable, but water insoluble, fibrous
       cross-linked carboxy-functional polymer, the polymer containing (a) a
       plurality of repeating units of which at least about 80%.  .  .  from
       polyalkenyl polyether, the percentages being based upon the weights of
       unpolymerised repeating unit and cross-linking agent, respectively, with
       (2) water, in the presence of an active agent selected from
       the group consisting of SSRIs such as paroxetine. The amount of.  .  .
       present is from about 0.0001 to about 65% by weight, for example between
       about 5 and 20%. The amount of water present is from about 5
       to about 200% by weight, for example between about 5 and 10%. The
       interaction is.  .  .
DETD   .  .  .  and at least one member selected from the group consisting of
       (1) a polymeric material which swells on contact with water or
       aqueous liquids and a gellable polymeric material wherein the ratio of
       the swellable polymeric material to the gellable polymeric.  .  .
DETD   .  .  .  complexes with other biologically active molecules. U.S. Pat.
       No. 4,727,064 describes pharmaceutical preparations consisting of a drug
       with substantially low water solubility and an amorphous,
       water-soluble cyclodextrin-based mixture in which the drug forms
       an inclusion complex with the cyclodextrins of the mixture.
DETD   .  .  .  any amphipathic lipids having hydrophobic and polar head group
       moieties, and which (a) can form spontaneously into bilayer vesicles in
       water, as exemplified by phospholipids, or (b) are stably
       incorporated into lipid bilayers, with its hydrophobic moiety in contact
       with the.  .  .
DETD   .  .  .  prepared according to published methods. Other lipids that can
       be included in the invention are glycolipids and sterols, such as
       cholesterol.
DETD   .  .  .  for the first general vesicle-forming lipid component. Vesicle
       forming lipids with diacyl chains, such as phospholipids, are preferred.
       One exemplary phospholipid is phosphatidylethanolamine (PE),
       which provides a reactive amino group which is convenient for coupling
       to the activated polymers. An exemplary.  .  .
DETD   .  .  .  polymer derivatized lipid, and 0.1-5 percent lipid anchor. One
       exemplary formulation includes 50-70 mole percent underivatized PE,
       20-40 mole percent cholesterol, 0.1-1 mole percent of a PE-PEG
       (3500) polymer with a chemically reactive group at its free end for
       coupling to.  .  .
DETD   .  .  .  products, polyglycerized fatty acids, propylene glycol fatty
       acid esters, mixtures of propylene glycol esters and glycerol esters,
       mono- and diglycerides, sterol and sterol
       derivatives, polyethylene glycol sorbitan fatty acid esters,
       polyethylene glycol alkyl ethers, sugar esters, polyethylene glycol
       alkyl phenols, polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block copolymers,.  .  .
DETD   .  .  .  for the formulation of the NsIDI/NsIDIE combinations described
       herein. Examples of commercially available polyethylene glycol glycerol
       fatty acid esters include: PEG-20 glyceryl
       laurate (Tagat® L, Goldschmidt), PEG-30 glyceryl laurate
       (Tagat® L2, Goldschmidt), PEG-15 glyceryl laurate (Glycerox L
       series, Croda), PEG-40 glyceryl laurate (Glycerox.  .  .
DETD   [0304] Sterol and sterol derivatives may also be
       used as excipients for the formulation of the NsIDI/NsIDIE combinations
       described herein. Examples of commercially available sterol
       and sterol derivatives include: cholesterol,
       sitosterol, lanosterol, PEG-24 cholesterol ether
       (Solulan C-24, Amerchol), PEG-30 cholestanol (Phytosterol
       GENEROL series, Henkel), PEG-25 phytosterol (Nikkol BPSH-25,
       Nikko), PEG-5 soyasterol (Nikkol BPS-5, Nikko), PEG-10 soyasterol
       (Nikkol BPS-10, Nikko), PEG-20 soyasterol (Nikkol BPS-20, Nikko), and
       PEG-30.  .  .  soyasterol (Nikkol BPS-30, Nikko). Formulations of the
       NsIDI/NsIDIE combinations according to the invention may include one or
       more of the sterol and sterol derivatives above.
DETD   .  .  .  Atlas/ICI), PEG-2 cetyl ether (Brij 52, ICI), PEG-10 cetyl
       ether (Brij 56, ICI), PEG-20 cetyl ether (BriJ 58, ICI), PEG-2
       stearyl ether (Brij 72, ICI), PEG-10 stearyl ether
       (Brij 76, ICI), PEG-20 stearyl ether (Brij 78, ICI), and
       PEG-100 stearyl ether (Brij 700, ICI). Formulations of the
       NsIDI/NsIDIE combinations according to the invention may include one or
       more of the.  .  .
DETD   .  .  .  phosphatidyl ethanolamine, phosphatidic acid, phosphatidyl
       glycerol, phosphatidyl serine, diethanolamine, phospholipids,
       polyoxyethylene-10 oleyl ether phosphate, esterification products of
       fatty alcohols or fatty alcohol ethoxylates, with
       phosphoric acid or anhydride, ether carboxylates (by oxidation of
       terminal OH group of, fatty alcohol ethoxylates),
       succinylated monoglycerides, sodium stearyl fumarate, stearoyl
       propylene glycol hydrogen succinate, mono/diacetylated tartaric acid
       esters of mono- and diglycerides, citric acid esters of mono-,
       diglycerides,.  .  .

L8   ANSWER 9 OF 11  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2004:280852  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                   Methods and reagents for the treatment of diseases and
                         disorders associated with increased levels of
                         proinflammatory cytokines
INVENTOR(S):             Jost-Price, Edward Roydon, West Roxbury, MA, UNITED
                         STATES
                         Manivasakam, Palaniyandi, W. Roxbury, MA, UNITED STATES
                         Smith, Brendan, Boston, MA, UNITED STATES
                         Fong, Jason, Philadelphia, PA, UNITED STATES
                         Auspitz, Benjamin A., Cambridge, MA, UNITED STATES
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                       Nichols, M. James, Boston, MA, UNITED STATES
                       Keith, Curtis, Boston, MA, UNITED STATES
                       Zimmermann, Grant R., Somerville, MA, UNITED STATES
                       Brasher, Bradley B., Natick, MA, UNITED STATES
                       Sachs, Noah, Boston, MA, UNITED STATES
                       Chappell, Todd W., Boston, MA, UNITED STATES

                            NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:    US 2004220153      A1   20041104
APPLICATION INFO.:     US 2003-670488     A1   20030924  (10)

                              NUMBER         DATE
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PRIORITY INFORMATION:  US 2002-413040P    20020924 (60)
                       US 2002-417261P    20021009 (60)
                       US 2002-427526P    20021119 (60)
                       US 2003-464753P    20030423 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:         Utility
FILE SEGMENT:          APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:  CLARK & ELBING LLP, 101 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON, MA,
                       02110
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:      77
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:       1
LINE COUNT:            3183
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CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention features a method for treating a patient diagnosed with, or at risk of developing, an immunoinflammatory disorder by administering an SSRI or analog or metabolite thereof and, optionally, a corticosteroid or other compound to the patient. The invention also features a pharmaceutical composition containing an SSRI or analog or metabolite thereof and a corticosteroid or other compound for the treatment or prevention of an immunoinflammatory disorder.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . beclomethasone dipropionate monohydrate; betametbasone 17-valerate; betamethasone sodium acetate; betamethasone sodium phosphate; betamethasone valerate; bolasterone; budesonide; calusterone; chlormadinone; chloroprednisone; chloroprednisone acetate; cholesterol; clobetasol; clobetasol propionate; clobetasone; clocortolone; clocortolone pivalate; clogestone; cloprednol; corticosterone; cortisol; cortisol acetate; cortisol butyrate; cortisol cypionate; cortisol octanoate; cortisol. . .

DETD [0166] Cyclosporines are highly hydrophobic and readily precipitate in the presence of water (e.g., on contact with body fluids). Methods of providing cyclosporine formulations with improved bioavailability are described in U.S. Pat. Nos.. . .

DETD [0181] Rapamycin structural and functional analogs include mono- and diacylated rapamycin derivatives (U.S. Pat. No. 4,316,885); rapamycin water-soluble prodrugs (U.S. Pat. No. 4,650,803); carboxylic acid esters (PCT Publication No. WO 92/05179); carbamates (U.S. Pat. No. 5,118,678); amide esters. . .

DETD . . . currently available for oral administration in liquid and tablet formulations. RAPAMUNE.TM. liquid contains 1 mg/mL rapamycin that is diluted in water or orange juice prior to administration. Tablets containing 1 or 2 mg of rapamycin are also available. Rapamycin is preferably. . .

DETD . . . formed from macromers with a polymerizable, non-degradable, region that is separated by at least one degradable region. For example, the water soluble, non-degradable, region can form the central core of the macromer and have at least two degradable regions which are. . .

DETD . . . as, for example, prednisolone, paroxetine, or any other agent of the SSRI/steroid combination of the present invention) in a hydrophilic, water-swellable, crosslinked polymer that maintains its physical integrity over the dosing lifetime but thereafter rapidly dissolves. Once ingested, the particles swell. . . the polymer depends upon the nature of the polymer and the degree of crosslinking. The polymer is nonfibrillar and substantially water soluble in its uncrosslinked state, and the degree of crosslinking is sufficient to enable the polymer to remain insoluble for. . .

DETD [0205] Slow-release formulations can include a coating which is not readily water-soluble but which is slowly attacked and removed by water, or through which water can slowly permeate. Thus, for example, the SSRI/steroid combinations of the invention can be spray-coated with a solution of a binder under continuously fluidizing conditions, such as describe by Kitamori et al., U.S. Pat. No. 4,036,948. Examples of water-soluble binders include pregelatinized starch (e.g., pregelatinized corn starch, pregelatinized white potato starch), pregelatinized modified starch, water-soluble celluloses (e.g. hydroxypropyl-cellulose, hydroxymethyl-cellulose, hydroxypropylmethyl-cellulose, carboxymethyl-cellulose), polyvinylpyrrolidone, polyvinyl alcohol, dextrin, gum arabicum and gelatin, organic solvent-soluble binders, such as cellulose. . .

DETD . . . controlled release composition comprising a reaction complex formed by the interaction of (1) a calcium polycarbophil component which is a water-swellable, but water insoluble, fibrous cross-linked carboxy-functional polymer, the polymer containing (a) a plurality of repeating units of which at least about 80%. . . from polyalkenyl polyether, the percentages being based upon the weights of unpolymerised repeating unit and cross-linking agent, respectively, with (2) water, in the presence of an active agent selected from the group consisting of SSRIs such as paroxetine. The amount of. . . present is from about 0.0001 to about 65% by weight, for example between about 5 and 20%. The amount of water present is from about 5 to about 200% by weight, for example between about 5 and 10%. The interaction is. . .

DETD . . . and at least one member selected from the group consisting of (1) a polymeric material which swells on contact with water or aqueous liquids and a gellable polymeric material wherein the ratio of the swellable polymeric material to the gellable polymeric. . .

DETD . . . complexes with other biologically active molecules. U.S. Pat. No. 4,727,064 describes pharmaceutical preparations consisting of a drug with substantially low water solubility and an amorphous, water-soluble cyclodextrin-based mixture in which the drug forms an inclusion complex with the cyclodextrins of the mixture.

DETD . . . Uekama et al., J. Pharm Dyn. 6: 124-7, 1983. A β-cyclodextrin/prednisolone complex can be prepared by adding both components to water and stirring at 25° C. for 7 days. The resultant precipitate recovered is a 1:2 prednisolone/cyclodextrin complex.

DETD . . . any amphipathic lipids having hydrophobic and polar head group moieties, and which (a) can form spontaneously into bilayer vesicles in water, as exemplified by phospholipids, or (b) are stably incorporated into lipid bilayers, with its hydrophobic moiety in contact with the. . .

DETD . . . prepared according to published methods. Other lipids that can be included in the invention are glycolipids and sterols, such as cholesterol.

DETD . . . for the first general vesicle-forming lipid component. Vesicle forming lipids with diacyl chains, such as phospholipids, are preferred. One exemplary phospholipid is phosphatidylethanolamine (PE), which provides a reactive amino group which is convenient for coupling to the activated polymers. An exemplary. . .

DETD . . . polymer derivatized lipid, and 0.1-5 percent lipid anchor. One exemplary formulation includes 50-70 mole percent underivatized PE, 20-40 mole percent cholesterol, 0.1-1 mole percent of a PE-PEG (3500) polymer with a chemically reactive group at its free end for coupling to. . .

DETD . . . products, polyglycerized fatty acids, propylene glycol fatty acid esters, mixtures of propylene glycol esters and glycerol esters, mono- and diglycerides, sterol and sterol derivatives, polyethylene glycol sorbitan fatty acid esters, polyethylene glycol alkyl ethers, sugar esters, polyethylene glycol alkyl phenols, polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block copolymers,. . .

DETD . . . for the formulation of the SSRI/steroid combinations described herein. Examples of commercially available polyethylene glycol glycerol fatty acid esters include: PEG-20 glyceryl laurate (Tagat® L, Goldschmidt), PEG-30 glyceryl laurate (Tagat® L2, Goldschmidt), PEG-15 glyceryl laurate (Glycerox L series, Croda), PEG-40 glyceryl laurate (Glycerox. . .

DETD [0236] Sterol and sterol derivatives may also be used as excipients for the formulation of the SSRI/steroid combinations described herein. Examples of commercially available sterol and sterol derivatives include: cholesterol, sitosterol, lanosterol, PEG-24 cholesterol ether (Solulan C-24, Amerchol), PEG-30 cholestanol (Phytosterol GENEROL series, Henkel), PEG-25 phytosterol (Nikkol BPSH-25, Nikko), PEG-5 soyasterol (Nikkol BPS-5, Nikko), PEG-10 soyasterol (Nikkol BPS-10, Nikko), PEG-20 soyasterol (Nikkol BPS-20, Nikko), and PEG-30. . . soyasterol (Nikkol BPS-30, Nikko). Formulations of the SSRI/steroid combinations according to the invention may include one or more of the sterol and sterol derivatives above.

DETD . . . Atlas/ICI), PEG-2 cetyl ether (Brij 52, CI), PEG-10 cetyl ether (Brij 56, ICI), PEG-20 cetyl ether (BriJ 58, ICI), PEG-2 stearyl ether (Brij 72, ICI), PEG-10 stearyl ether (Brij 76, ICI), PEG-20 stearyl ether (Brij 78, ICI), and PEG-100 stearyl ether (Brij 700, ICI). Formulations of the SSRI/steroid combinations according to the invention may include one or more of the. . .

DETD . . . phosphatidyl ethanolamine, phosphatidic acid, phosphatidyl glycerol, phosphatidyl serine, diethanolamine, phospholipids, polyoxyethylene-10 oleyl ether phosphate, esterification products of fatty alcohols or fatty alcohol ethoxylates, with phosphoric acid or anhydride, ether carboxylates (by oxidation of terminal OH group of, fatty alcohol ethoxylates), succinylated monoglycerides, sodium stearyl fumarate, stearoyl propylene glycol hydrogen succinate, mono/diacetylated tartaric acid esters of mono- and diglycerides, citric acid esters of mono-, diglycerides,. . .

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L8   ANSWER 10 OF 11  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:      2003:112567  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                 Pharmaceutical formulations and systems for improved
                       absorption and multistage release of active agents
INVENTOR(S):           Chen, Feng-Jing, Salt Lake City, UT, UNITED STATES
                       Venkateshwaran, Srinivasan, Salt Lake City, UT, UNITED
                       STATES
                       Krill, Steven L., Park City, UT, UNITED STATES
                       Patel, Mahesh V., Salt Lake City, UT, UNITED STATES

                            NUMBER        KIND    DATE
                       ---------------- ------ --------
PATENT INFORMATION:    US 2003077297      A1   20030424
APPLICATION INFO.:     US 2002-74687      A1   20020211  (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:  Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-898553, filed
                       on 2 Jul 2001, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. US
                       1999-258654, filed on 26 Feb 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US
                       6294192 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US
                       2001-877541, filed on 8 Jun 2001, PENDING
                       Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-345615, filed
                       on 30 Jun 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6267985
                       Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-800593, filed
                       on 6 Mar 2001, PENDING Division of Ser. No. US
                       1999-447690, filed on 23 Nov 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US
                       6248363
DOCUMENT TYPE:         Utility
FILE SEGMENT:          APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:  REED & ASSOCIATES, 800 MENLO AVENUE, SUITE 210, MENLO
                       PARK, CA, 94025
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:      145
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:       1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:    7 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:            4845
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CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention pertains to pharmaceutical formulations and systems for delivery of active agents, wherein a first fraction of an active agent is suspended in a vehicle and a second fraction of active agent is solubilized in the vehicle, with the suspended fraction representing about 5 weight % to about 80 weight % of the active agent and the second fraction representing about 20 weight % to about 95 weight % of the active agent. One or more additional active agents, which may be fully solubilized, partially solubilized, or suspended, may also be present. The first and second fractions of the active agent may or may not have different release profiles. Generally, a significant fraction of the solubilized drug will release rapidly, providing for rapid onset, while the suspended drug may be formulated for delayed and/or sustained release.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . mucosal layer, significant electrostatic binding or repulsion of charged molecules can be encountered. The epithelial cell membranes are composed of phospholipid bilayers in which proteins are embedded via the hydrophobic segments. These bilayers at the apical and/or basolateral cell surface represent. . .

SUMM . . . on the order of 20 wt. % to 95 wt. %, is solubilized in the vehicle. The vehicle is highly water-dispersible so that the solubilized fraction of the active agent can be dispersed and available for absorption immediately.

DETD [0048] The active agent can be hydrophobic, amphiphilic, or hydrophilic. The intrinsic water solubility of those active agents referred to as "hydrophobic" herein, i.e., the aqueous solubility of the active agent in electronically. . . and amphiphilic active agents herein (which, unless otherwise indicated, are collectively referred to herein as "hydrophilic" active agents) have apparent water solubilities of at least 0.1% by weight, and typically at least 1% by weight. Both hydrophobic active agents and hydrophilic. . .

DETD . . . PEG glycerol fatty acid esters are shown in Table 4. Among the surfactants in the Table, preferred hydrophilic surfactants are PEG-20 glyceryl laurate, PEG-30 glyceryl laurate, PEG-40 glyceryl laurate, PEG-20 glyceryl oleate, and PEG-30 glyceryl oleate.

TABLE 4

PEG Glycerol Fatty Acid Esters

COMPOUND	COMMERCIAL PRODUCT (Supplier)	HLB
PEG-20 glyceryl laurate	Tagat ® L (Goldschmidt)	16
PEG-30 glyceryl laurate	Tagat ® L2 (Goldschmidt)	16
PEG-15 glyceryl laurate	Glycerox L series (Croda)	15

PEG-40 glyceryl. . .

DETD [0148] Sterol and Sterol Derivatives:

DETD . . . of sterols are suitable surfactants for use in the present invention. These surfactants can be hydrophilic or lipophilic. A preferred sterol in this class is cholesterol or the esters of cholesterol with an organic acid, such cholesteryl succinate. Preferred derivatives include the polyethylene glycol derivatives. These derivatives could be esters and ethers depending upon the chemical bonds formed between the polyethylene glycol moiety and the sterol moiety. Preferred hydrophilic surfactants in this class include PEG-24 cholesterol ether (Solulan C-24) and cholesteryl polyethylene glycol succinate, containing various molecular weights of the polyethylene glycol moeity. Examples of surfactants in this class are shown in Table 10.

TABLE 10

Sterol and Sterol Derivative Surfactants

COMPOUND	COMMERCIAL PRODUCT (Supplier)	HLB
Cholesterol, sitosterol, lanosterol		<10
PEG-24 cholesterol ether	Solulan C-24 (Amerchol)	>10
PEG-30 cholestanol	Nikkol DHC (Nikko)	>10
Phytosterol	GENEROL series (Henkel)	<10
PEG-25 phyto sterol	Nikkol BPSH-25 (Nikko)	>10
PEG-5 soya sterol	Nikkol BPS-5 (Nikko)	<10
PEG-10 soya sterol	Nikkol BPS-10 (Nikko)	<10
PEG-20 soya sterol	Nikkol BPS-20 (Nikko)	<10
PEG-30 soya sterol	Nikkol BPS-30 (Nikko)	>10

DETD . . . (Atlas/ICI) 17

laureth-23

PEG-2 cetyl ether	Brij 52 (ICI)	5.3
PEG-10 cetyl ether	Brij 56 (ICI)	13
PEG-20 cetyl ether	Brij 58 (ICI)	16
PEG-2 stearyl ether	Brij 72 (ICI)	4.9
PEG-10 stearyl ether	Brij 76 (ICI)	12
PEG-20 stearyl ether	Brij 78 (ICI)	15
PEG-100 stearyl ether	Brij 700 (ICI)	>10

DETD . . . (Lucas Meyer),
Ovothinl ® (Lucas Meyer)]
Cardiolipin
Sphingomyelin
Phosphatidylcholine
Phosphatidyl ethanolamine
Phosphatidic acid
Phosphatidyl glycerol
Phosphatidyl serine
PHOSPHORIC ACID ESTERS
Diethanolammonium polyoxyethylene-10 oleyl ether phosphate
Esterification products of fatty alcohols or fatty alcohol ethoxylates
with phosphoric acid or anhydride
CARBOXYLATES
Ether carboxylates (by oxidation of terminal OH group of fatty alcohol ethoxylates)
Succinylated monoglycerides [LAMEGIN ZE (Henkel)]
Sodium stearyl fumarate
Stearoyl propylene glycol hydrogen succinate
Mono/diacetylated tartaric acid esters of mono-and diglycerides
Citric acid esters of mono-, diglycerides
Glyceryl-lacto esters of fatty acids. . .

DETD . . . oleate, PEG-200 oleate, PEG-400 oleate, PEG-15 stearate, PEG-32 distearate, PEG-40 stearate, PEG-100 stearate, PEG-20 dilaurate, PEG-25 glyceryl trioleate, PEG-32 dioleate, PEG-20 glyceryl laurate, PEG-30 glyceryl laurate, PEG-20 glyceryl stearate, PEG-glyceryl oleate, PEG-30 glyceryl oleate, PEG-30 glyceryl laurate, PEG-40 glyceryl laurate, PEG-40 palm kernel. . . PEG-40 hydrogenated castor oil, PEG-60 hydrogenated castor oil, PEG-60 corn oil, PEG-6 caprate/caprylate glycerides, PEG-8 caprate/caprylate glycerides, polyglyceryl-10 laurate, PEG-30 cholesterol, PEG-25 phyto sterol, PEG-30 soya sterol, PEG-20 trioleate, PEG-40 sorbitan oleate, PEG-80 sorbitan laurate, polysorbate 20, polysorbate 80, POE-9 lauryl ether, POE-23 lauryl ether, POE-10 oleyl ether, POE-20 oleyl ether, POE-20 stearyl ether, tocopheryl PEG-1000 succinate, PEG-24 cholesterol, polyglyceryl-10 oleate, Tween 40, Tween 60, sucrose monostearate, sucrose monolaurate, sucrose monopalmitate, PEG 10-100 nonyl phenol series, PEG 15-100 octyl. . .

DETD . . . oil, PEG-40 hydrogenated castor oil, PEG-60 corn oil, PEG-25 glyceryl trioleate, polyglyceryl-10 laurate, PEG-6 caprate/caprylate glycerides, PEG-8 caprate/caprylate glycerides, PEG-30 cholesterol, polysorbate 20 polysorbate 80, POE-9 lauryl ether, POE-23 lauryl ether, POE-10 oleyl ether, PEG-24 cholesterol, sucrose monostearate, sucrose monolaurate, and poloxamers. Most preferred are PEG-35 castor oil, PEG-40 hydrogenated castor oil, PEG-60 corn oil, PEG-25 glyceryl trioleate, PEG-6 caprate/caprylate glycerides, PEG-8 caprate/caprylate glycerides, polysorbate 20, polysorbate 80, tocopheryl PEG-1000 succinate, PEG-24 cholesterol, and hydrophilic poloxamers.

DETD . . . di-glycerides; propylene glycol diglycerides; sorbitan fatty acid esters; polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters; polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block copolymers; transesterified vegetable oils; sterols; sterol derivatives; sugar esters; sugar ethers; sucroglycerides; polyoxyethylene vegetable oils; and polyoxyethylene hydrogenated vegetable oils.

DETD . . . diglycerides of C.sub.6 to C.sub.20 fatty acids; tocopheryl PEG-800 succinate; lactic acid derivatives of monoglycerides; lactic acid derivatives of diglycerides; cholesterol; phytosterol; PEG 5-20 soya sterol; PEG-6 sorbitan tetra, hexastearate; PEG-6 sorbitan tetraoleate; sorbitan monolaurate; sorbitan monopalmitate; sorbitan mono, trioleate; sorbitan mono, tristearate; sorbitan monoisostearate; sorbitan sesquioleate; sorbitan sesquistearate; PEG 2-5 oleyl ether; POE 2-4 lauryl ether; PEG-2 cetyl ether; PEG-2 stearyl ether; sucrose distearate; sucrose dipalmitate; ethyl oleate; isopropyl myristate; isopropyl palmitate; ethyl linoleate; isopropyl linoleate; and poloxamers.

DETD . . . DMI (ICI)), N-methyl pyrrolidones (Pharmasolve (ISP)), monooctanoin, diethylene glycol monoethyl ether (available from Gattefosse under the trade name Transcutol), and water.

DETD . . . selected, but convenient dilutions are those within the range expected in vivo, about a 10 to 250-fold dilution in purified water, gastric fluid/simulated gastric fluid, or intestinal fluid/simulated intestinal fluid. The aqueous dispersion is then assessed qualitatively for optical clarity. The. . .

DETD . . . chosen, but convenient dilutions are those within the range expected in vivo, about a 10 to 250-fold dilution in purified water, gastric fluid/simulated gastric fluid, or intestinal fluid/simulated intestinal fluid. Measurements of the particle size distribution of the aqueous dispersion can. . .

DETD [0212] In a preferred embodiment, the pharmaceutical composition and the dosage form of the invention are substantially free of added water and are therefore substantially nonaqueous. By "substantially aqueous" is meant that a composition or dosage form, as prepared, contains less than about 20% (v/v) free water, wherein "free" water refers to any water present that is capable of forming a continuous aqueous phase or otherwise has the ability to migrate freely (e.g., into. . . of a gelatin capsule). More preferably, a composition or dosage form of the invention contains less than about 10% free water, and, most preferably, the composition or dosage form contains less than about 5% free water. In turn, as alluded to above, this means that any water present will not form a continuous aqueous phase and/or does not have the mobility to migrate freely within or out. . .

DETD [0213] The lack of water provides pharmaceutical compositions and dosage forms with improved stability and compatibility, if the presence of a significant amount of water would present such problems. For example, numerous active agents and excipients are prone to hydrolysis. Excluding significant amounts of water from the composition would help slow down or stop the chemical degradation caused by water. Water-free compositions would allow such excipients to maintain the desired physical form and preserve their intended functions. Significant amounts of water may not be compatible with certain dosage forms such as gelatin capsules. Large amounts of water present in the fill may change the water content in the shells and eventually cause softening, dissolving, leaking, or breaking of the capsules during storage.

DETD [0214] In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, however, a small percentage of water is present in the composition, so that an appropriate equilibrium can be established between the filled material and the hard or soft gelatin capsule shells, to prevent cracking or brittleness of the capsules. Compositions containing an appropriate amount of water would help to maintain the integrity of the dosage form, making such encapsulations practical. It also appreciated that in a. . . embodiment, certain excipients may undergo phase changes, such as precipitation, swelling, and gelation, in the presence of significant amounts of water. In some such cases, water would thus provide useful stabilizing or suspending effects on the suspension. Appropriate amounts of water would be thus desirable in these cases. For similar reasons, it is also preferred that the compositions of the present. . .

DETD . . . can be prepared with similar polymers, lipids, sugars, and any other pharmaceutically acceptable excipients. In addition, solid particles comprising a water-soluble complex of an active agent with a complexing agent, such as cyclodextrin or a derivative thereof, can also be utilized. . .

DETD . . . as gelatin, vegetable gum, modified starch, dextrin, or other appropriate additives. An emulsifier is added, if needed, to form an oil-in-water emulsion. The emulsion is atomized into a column of heated air in a drying chamber, resulting in rapid evaporation of water. Alternatively, the emulsion is atomized directly into a nonaqueous polar solvent, such as isopropanol, ethanol, glycerol, or polyglycols, to dehydrate. . . result in lipophilic cores. Spray-drying/solvent dehydration can also be applied to hydrophilic active agents or additives to form an oil-in-water emulsion, which is spray dried. This results in a homogenous solid composition. Furthermore, water or organic solvent-based formulations can be spray dried using an inert process gas, such as nitrogen, argon, or the like.

DETD . . . or chemical agents. The hardened solidified micelles are made to undergo phase exchange by replacing an outer lipophilic vehicle by water. By selecting appropriate monomers, networking agents, and auxiliary materials, nanocapsules as small as 80 to 250 nm can be prepared.

DETD . . . can be emulsified with an appropriate emulsifier, organic solvent, or a supercritical fluid. Solvents with a lower melting point than water and higher vapor pressures are preferred. Solvent mixtures with other organic solvents or water are often employed to achieve appropriate viscosity and component solubilization. Typical solvents include ethanol, methanol, isopropanol, acetone, dichloromethane, trichloromethane, and. . .

DETD . . . is immediately available for absorption following administration to a patient. Therefore, it is preferred that the stabilized suspension remain readily water-dispersible at a temperature around body temperature, so that a rapid release of the solubilized fraction of the active agent can. . .

DETD [0279] However, it is also preferred that the formulation be substantially free of any water-indispersible suspending/thickening agent, so that the overall water dispersibility of the suspension is not compromised. Accordingly, the formulation should be substantially free of materials such as beeswax, paraffin, yellow wax, hydrogenated oils, hydrogenated vegetable oil, hydrogenated soybean oil flakes, and other similar water-indispersible waxy materials having a melting point greater than about 50° C. By "substantially free" of water-indispersible materials, e.g., "substantially wax-free," is meant that any such materials represent less than 5 wt. % of the formulation, preferably. . .

DETD . . . 3a-hydroxyl group and optionally with other hydroxyl groups as well, typically at the C.sub.6, C.sub.7 or C.sub.12 position of the sterol nucleus. Bile acids include, for example, cholic acid, deoxycholic acid, lithocholic acid, chenodeoxycholic acid (also referred to as "chenodiol" or. . . acid. The aforementioned acids are "unconjugated" bile acids in that the carboxyl group extending from the C.sub.17 position of the sterol nucleus is in free acid form. Bile acids may also be "conjugated," typically by reaction of the aforementioned carboxyl group. . .

DETD . . . solid (e.g., powdered) concentrate, or as an aqueous or organic diluted concentrate. In the diluted form, the diluent can be water, an aqueous solution, a buffer, an organic solvent, a beverage, ajuice, or mixtures thereof. If desired, the diluent can

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       include.  .  .
DETD   .  .  .  taste, to reduce odor, to minimize gastrointestinal irritation,
       etc. The isolating effect is proportional to the thickness of the
       coating. Water-soluble cellulose ethers are preferred for this
       application. Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose and ethyl cellulose in
       combination, or Eudragit E100, may be.  .  .
DETD   .  .  .  powders for aqueous dispersions); and polyvinyl acetate
       phthalate (PVAP, which dissolves in pH>5, and it is much less permeable
       to water vapor and gastric fluids). Combinations of the above
       materials can also be used.
DETD   .  .  .  rapid disintegration and dissolution. Eudragit RD100 (Rohm) is
       an example of such a coating. It is a combination of a water
       -insoluble cationic methacrylate copolymer with water-soluble
       cellulose ether. In powder form, it is readily dispensable into an
       easily sprayable suspension that dries to leave a smooth.  .  .
DETD   .  .  .  Sodium Lauryl Sulfate        6
            Example 16
            Fenofibrate                     160
            Myvacet ® 9-45              350
            Etocas ® 35                 350
            Sodium Lauryl Sulfate           20
              Water                           20
            Example 17
            Fenofibrate                     135
            Cremophor ® EL              280
            Labrasol ®                  180
            Labrafil ® M2125CS          280
            Glycerol                        10
            Propylene Glycol.  .  .
DETD   .  .  .  micronized fenofibrate intimately mixed with sodium lauryl
       sulfate was added and mixing was continued until a homogenous dispersion
       was obtained. Water, as a gelling agent, was then introduced
       to the dispersion and mixed evenly to obtain the final suspension.
       Similarly in.  .  .
DETD   [0349] In Example 19, 90 mg of fenofibrate was suspended in an aqueous
       solution of Kollidon K17. The water was removed by spray
       drying and fenofibrate particles coated with Kollidon K17 were obtained.
       The coated particles were ground with.  .  .
DETD   .  .  .  of fenofibrate from the novel suspension formulation in which a
       significant fraction of the drug is solubilized in the highly
       water-dispersible vehicle, in turn facilitating the dissolution
       of suspended particles. Compared with the commercial product, the rate
       and the extent of.  .  .
DETD   .  .  .  of progesterone from the novel suspension formulation in which
       a significant fraction of the drug is solubilized in the highly
       water-dispersible vehicle, in turn facilitating dissolution of
       suspended particles.
DETD   .  .  .  E TPGS           120
            α-tocopherol      40
            Propylene Glycol        20
            Example 69
            Ondansetron             8
            Cremophor ® EL      250
            Labrafil ® M2125CS 130
              Water                   20
            Example 70
            Lisinopril              40
            Vitamin E TPGS          170
            PEG 400                 400
              Water                   30
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            Example 71
            Nifedipine              60
            Cremophor ® RH40   420
            Imwitor ® 742      150
            Ethanol                 30
            Example 72
            Amiodarone              200
            Transcutol.  .  .  EL      250
            Labrafil ® M2125CS 130
            Acetic Acid             10
            Example 74
            Rizatriptan             10
            Vitamin E TPGS          100
            PEG 400                 100
              Water                   5
CLM    What is claimed is:
       36. The pharmaceutical formulation of claim 1, wherein the vehicle is
       substantially free of water-indispersible wax materials.

       37. The pharmaceutical formulation of claim 36, wherein the
       water-indispersible wax materials are selected from the group
       consisting of beeswax, paraffin, yellow wax, hydrogenated oils,
       hydrogenated vegetable oil, hydrogenated soybean.  .  .
       38. The pharmaceutical formulation of claim 1, wherein the vehicle is
       substantially free of added water.

       39. The pharmaceutical formulation of claim 1, wherein the vehicle
       contains less than about 20 wt. % water.

       40. The pharmaceutical formulation of claim 1, wherein the vehicle
       contains less than about 10 wt. % water.

       106. The pharmaceutical system of claim 74, wherein the vehicle is
       substantially free of water-indispersible wax materials.

       107. The pharmaceutical system of claim 106, wherein the water
       -indispersible wax materials are selected from the group consisting of
       beeswax, paraffin, yellow wax, hydrogenated oils, hydrogenated vegetable
       oil, hydrogenated soybean.  .  .
       108. The pharmaceutical system of claim 74, wherein the vehicle is
       substantially free of added water.

       109. The pharmaceutical system of claim 108, wherein the vehicle
       contains less than about 20 wt. % water.

       110. The pharmaceutical system of claim 109, wherein the vehicle
       contains less than about 10 wt. % water.


L8   ANSWER 11 OF 11  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2001:190748  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                   Triglyceride-free compositions and methods for enhanced
                         absorption of hydrophilic therapeutic agents
INVENTOR(S):             Patel, Mahesh V., Salt Lake City, UT, United States
                         Chen, Feng-Jing, Salt Lake City, UT, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):      Lipocine Inc., Salt Lake City, UT, United States (U.S.
                         corporation)

                              NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:      US 6309663          B1   20011030
APPLICATION INFO.:       US 1999-375636           19990817  (9)
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Utility
FILE SEGMENT:            GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER:        Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:      Channavajjala, Lakshmi
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:    Reed, Dianne E.Reed & Associates
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:        170
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:         1
LINE COUNT:              4371
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB      The present invention relates to.pharmaceutical compositions, pharmaceutical
        systems, and methods for enhanced absorption of hydrophilic therapeutic
        agents. Compositions and systems of the present invention include an
        absorption enhancing carrier, where the carrier is formed from a combination
        of at least two surfactants, at least one of which is hydrophilic. A
        hydrophilic therapeutic agent can be incorporated into the composition, or
        can be co-administered with the composition as part of a pharmaceutical
        system. The invention also provides methods of treatment with hydrophilic
        therapeutic agents using these compositions and systems.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
SUMM   Hydrophilic therapeutic agents present difficult problems in
       formulation. While these therapeutic agents are readily soluble in
       water, and are easily dissolved in the gastrointestinal
       environment, simple dissolution is not sufficient to provide efficient
       bioabsorption of the therapeutic.  .  .  mucosal layer, significant
       electrostatic binding or repulsion of charged molecules can be
       encountered. The epithelial cell membranes are composed of
       phospholipid bilayers in which proteins are embedded via the
       hydrophobic segments. These bilayers at the apical and/or basolateral
       cell surface represent.  .  .
SUMM   .  .  .  pamidronate, alendronate, acarbose, cromolyn sodium,
       aminoglycoside and cephalosporin antibiotics are poorly absorbed from
       the gastro-intestinal tract, due to their low octanol-water
       partition coefficient, charge, and/or size.
SUMM   Large water-soluble polymers, such as peptides, proteins,
       genetic material, vaccines and oligonucleotides, are not well absorbed
       from the intestine, primarily due to.  .  .
SUMM   .  .  .  are based on triglycerides. For example, U.S. Pat. Nos.
       5,444,041, 5,646,109 and 5,633,226 to Owen et al. are directed to
       water-in-oil ("w/o") microemulsions for delivering water
       -soluble biological actives, such as proteins or peptides. The
       water-in-oil microemulsions convert into oil-in-water
       ("o/w") emulsions upon ingestion. The active agent is initially stored
       in the internal water phase of the w/o microemulsion, and is
       released when the composition converts to an o/w emulsion upon mixing
       with bodily.  .  .
SUMM   (10) induction of transient water channels; and/or
SUMM   .  .  .  PEG glycerol fatty acid esters are shown in Table 4. Among the
       surfactants in the Table, preferred hydrophilic surfactants are
       PEG-20 glyceryl laurate, PEG-30
       glyceryl laurate, PEG-40 glyceryl laurate, PEG-20 glyceryl oleate, and
       PEG-30 glyceryl oleate.
SUMM   TABLE 4
PEG Glycerol Fatty Acid Esters
COMPOUND              COMMERCIAL PRODUCT (Supplier)  HLB
  PEG-20 glyceryl laurate Tagat ® L
       (Goldschmidt) 16
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PEG-30 glyceryl laurate Tagat ® L2 (Goldschmidt) 16
PEG-15 glyceryl laurate Glycerox L series (Croda)      15
PEG-40 glyceryl.  .  .
SUMM   1.10 Sterol and Sterol Derivatives
SUMM   .  .  .  can be hydrophilic or hydrophobic. Preferred derivatives
       include the polyethylene glycol derivatives. A preferred hydrophobic
       surfactant in this class is cholesterol. A preferred
       hydrophilic surfactant in this class is PEG-24 cholesterol
       ether (Solulan C-24). Examples of surfactants of this class are shown in
       Table 10.
SUMM   TABLE 10
  Sterol and Sterol Derivative Surfactants
COMPOUND              COMMERCIAL PRODUCT (Supplier)  HLB
  Cholesterol, sitosterol,                                <10
  lanosterol
PEG-24 cholesterol ether Solulan C-24 (Amerchol)        >10
PEG-30 cholestanol   Nikkol DHC (Nikko)            >10
  Phytosterol          GENEROL series (Henkel)       <10
PEG-25 phyto sterol  Nikkol BPSH-25 (Nikko)        >10
PEG-5 soya sterol    Nikkol BPS-5 (Nikko)          <10
PEG-10 soya sterol   Nikkol BPS-10 (Nikko)         <10
PEG-20 soya sterol   Nikkol BPS-20 (Nikko)         <10
PEG-30 soya sterol   Nikkol BPS-30 (Nikko)         >10
SUMM   .  .  .  (Atlas/ICI)              17
PEG-2 cetyl ether          Brij 52 (ICI)                      5.3
PEG-10 cetyl ether         Brij 56 (ICI)                      13
PEG-20 cetyl ether         Brij 58 (ICI)                      16
PEG-2 stearyl ether        Brij 72 (ICI)                      4.9
PEG-10 stearyl ether       Brij 76 (ICI)                      12
PEG-20 stearyl ether       Brij 78 (ICI)                      15
PEG-100 stearyl ether      Brij 700 (ICI)                     >10
SUMM   .  .  .  .TM.
(Lucas Meyer)]
Lyso egg/soy lecithin
Hydroxylated lecithin
Lysophosphatidylcholine
Cardiolipin
Sphingomyelin
Phosphatidylcholine
Phosphatidyl ethanolamine
Phosphatidic acid
Phosphatidyl glycerol
Phosphatidyl serine
PHOSPHORIC ACID ESTERS
Diethanolammonium polyoxyethylene-10 oleyl ether phosphate
Esterification products of fatty alcohols or fatty alcohol
       ethoxylates
with phosphoric acid or anhydride
CARBOXYLATES
Ether carboxylates (by oxidation of terminal OH group of fatty
  alcohol ethoxylates)
Succinylated monoglycerides (LAMEGIN ZE (Henkel))
Sodium stearyl fumarate
Stearoyl propylene glycol hydrogen succinate
Mono/diacetylated tartaric acid esters of mono- and diglycerides
Citric acid esters of mono-, diglycerides
Glyceryl-lacto esters of fatty.  .  .
SUMM   .  .  .  oleate, PEG-200 oleate, PEG-400 oleate, PEG-15 stearate, PEG-32
       distearate, PEG-40 stearate, PEG-100 stearate, PEG-20 dilaurate, PEG-25
       glyceryl trioleate, PEG-32 dioleate, PEG-20
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        glyceryl laurate, PEG-30 glyceryl laurate, PEG-20
        glyceryl stearate, PEG-20 glyceryl oleate, PEG-30 glyceryl oleate,
        PEG-30 glyceryl laurate, PEG-40 glyceryl laurate, PEG-40 palm.  .  .
        PEG-40 hydrogenated castor oil, PEG-60 hydrogenated castor oil, PEG-60
        corn oil, PEG-6 caprate/caprylate glycerides, PEG-8 caprate/caprylate
        glycerides, polyglyceryl-10 laurate, PEG-30 cholesterol,
        PEG-25 phyto sterol, PEG-30 soya sterol, PEG-20
        trioleate, PEG-40 sorbitan oleate, PEG-80 sorbitan laurate, polysorbate
        20, polysorbate 80, POE-9 lauryl ether, POE-23 lauryl ether, POE-10
        oleyl ether, POE-20 oleyl ether, POE-20 stearyl ether,
        tocopheryl PEG- 100 succinate, PEG-24 cholesterol,
        polyglyceryl-10 oleate, Tween 40, Tween 60, sucrose monostearate,
        sucrose monolaurate, sucrose monopalmitate, PEG 10-100 nonyl phenol
        series, PEG 15-100 octyl.  .  .
SUMM    .  .  .  oil, PEG-40 hydrogenated castor oil, PEG-60 corn oil, PEG-25
        glyceryl trioleate, polyglyceryl-10 laurate, PEG-6 caprate/caprylate
        glycerides, PEG-8 caprate/caprylate glycerides, PEG-30
        cholesterol, polysorbate 20, polysorbate 80, POE-9 lauryl ether,
        POE-23 lauryl ether, POE-10 oleyl ether, PEG-24 cholesterol,
        sucrose monostearate, sucrose monolaurate and poloxamers. Most preferred
        are PEG-35 castor oil, PEG-40 hydrogenated castor oil, PEG-60 corn oil,
        PEG-25 glyceryl trioleate, PEG-6 caprate/caprylate glycerides, PEG-8
        caprate/caprylate glycerides, polysorbate 20, polysorbate 80, tocopheryl
        PEG-1000 succinate, PEG-24 cholesterol, and hydrophilic
        poloxamers.
SUMM    .  .  .  mono/diglycerides; propylene glycol diglycerides; sorbitan
        fatty acid esters; polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters;
        polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block copolymers; transesterified
        vegetable oils; sterols; sterol derivatives; sugar esters;
        sugar ethers; sucroglycerides; polyoxyethylene vegetable oils;
        polyoxyethylene hydrogenated vegetable oils; and the un-ionized
        (neutral) forms of ionizable.  .  .
SUMM    .  .  .  C.sub.20 fatty acids; diglycerides of C.sub.6 to C.sub.20 fatty
        acids; lactic acid derivatives of monoglycerides; lactic acid
        derivatives of diglycerides; cholesterol; phytosterol
        ; PEG 5-20 soya sterol; PEG-6 sorbitan tetra, hexastearate;
        PEG-6 sorbitan tetraoleate; sorbitan monolaurate; sorbitan
        monopalmitate; sorbitan mono, trioleate; sorbitan mono, tristearate;
        sorbitan monoisostearate; sorbitan sesquioleate; sorbitan
        sesquistearate; PEG 2-5 oleyl ether; POE 2-4 lauryl ether; PEG-2 cetyl
        ether; PEG-2 stearyl ether; sucrose distearate; sucrose
        dipalmitate; ethyl oleate; isopropyl myristate; isopropyl palmitate;
        ethyl linoleate; isopropyl linoleate; and poloxamers.
SUMM    .  .  .  antibodies, vaccines, nucleosides, nucleotides and genetic
        material, and nucleic acids. Amphiphilic therapeutic agents are also
        included, provided they have a water solubility of greater
        than about 1 mg/mL.
SUMM    .  .  .  DMI (ICI)), N-methyl pyrrolidones (Pharmasolve (ISP)),
        monooctanoin, diethylene glycol monoethyl ether (available from
        Gattefosse under the trade name Transcutol), and water.
SUMM    .  .  .  of specific transporters to facilitate transport; altered
        biological binding characteristics; reduced degradation of the
        hydrophilic therapeutic agent; induction of transient water
        channels; and/or increased partitioning of the hydrophilic therapeutic
        agent by association with the absorption enhancer. The functionality is
        believed to.  .  .
SUMM    .  .  .  reducing the size of the particles containing the absorption
        enhancing surfactant to minimize aqueous boundary layer control, and/or
        by solubilizing water-immicible absorption enhancing
        surfactants to increase the thermodynamic activity of the surfactant at
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        the absorption site.
SUMM    5.2 Water-Free Preconcentrates
SUMM    In a particular embodiment, the preconcentrate absorption enhancing
        composition--ie., the composition before dispersion in an aqueous
        medium--is free of water. Water-free compositions
        are preferred to increase the physical and/or chemical stability of the
        composition or of individual components thereof, allowing for longer
        storage. In addition, water-free compositions offer advantages
        in processing, such as, for example, ease in encapsulation.
SUMM    .  .  .  be used in the pharmaceutical systems of the present invention,
        in one embodiment, it is preferred that the composition be water
        -free in the preconcentrate form. In another embodiment, it is preferred
        that the composition be free of propylene glycol diesters. In another
        embodiment, it is preferred that the composition be free of
        cholesterol. Of course, combinations of these preferred
        embodiments are also within the scope of the invention, so that the
        composition may, for example, be free of several or all of water
        , propylene glycol diesters and cholesterol.
SUMM    .  .  .  semi-solid, or solid form, or as an aqueous or organic diluted
        preconcentrate. In the diluted form, the diluent can be water,
        an aqueous solution, a buffer, an organic solvent, a beverage, a juice,
        or mixtures thereof. If desired, the diluent can.  .  .
SUMM    Poly Vinyl Acetate Phthalate (PVAP). PVAP dissolves in pH>5, and it is
        much less permeable to water vapor and gastric fluids; and
SUMM    .  .  .  other embodiments, the absorption enhancing compositions in the
        pharmaceutical systems and methods of the present invention can be free
        of water in the preconcentrate form, free of propylene glycol
        diesters, and/or free of cholesterol. All of the compositions,
        however, are substantially free of triglycerides.
SUMM    .  .  .  Of course, the specific method of preparation will depend upon
        the ultimate dosage form. For dosage forms substantially free of
        water, i.e., when the composition is provided in a
        pre-concentrate form for later dispersion in vitro or in vivo in an.  .
        .  then the appropriate amount of an aqueous diluent is added. Upon
        gentle mixing, an aqueous dispersion is formed. If any water
        -soluble enzyme inhibitors or additives are included, these may be added
        first as part of the pre-concentrate, or added later to.  .  .
DETD    To form an aqueous dispersion of the pre-concentrate, a predetermined
        amount of an aqueous medium such as purified water, buffer
        solution, or aqueous simulated physiological solution, is added to the
        pre-concentrate, and the resultant mixture is stirred to form.  .  .  an
        aqueous dispersion. Of course, when the dosage form is an aqueous
        dispersion, any of the components that are readily water
        -soluble, including the hydrophilic therapeutic agent, can be provided
        in the diluent solution.
DETD    .  .  .  sample composition, absorbance measurements were made at 400
        nm, using a UV-Visible spectrophotometer, at a dilution of 25+
        with distilled water. In addition, particle size measurements
        were made using a particle size analyzer, and the volume-weighted
        average particle sizes are shown.  .  .
DETD    .  .  .  low molecular weight (192 g/mol) hydrophilic antiviral that
        inhibits viral DNA polymerase and reverse transcriptase. It is very
        soluble in water, shows pK.sub.a s of 0.5, 3.4 and 7.3, and
        has a log of octanol/water partition coefficient of -2.0 (at
        pH 7.4). Apical to basal transport of the model hydrophilic actives
        foscarnet sodium and polyethylene.  .  .
DETD    If formulated as an aqueous dosage form, a typical amount of
        water would be about 250 mL, or any other convenient amount.
CLM     What is claimed is:
 .  .  .  PEG-20 dioleate, PEG-32 oleate, PEG-200 oleate, PEG-400 oleate,
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        PEG-15 stearate, PEG-32 distearate, PEG40 stearate, PEG-100 stearate,
        PEG-20 dilaurate, PEG-32 dioleate, PEG-20
        glyceryl laurate, PEG-30 glyceryl laurate, PEG-20
        glyceryl stearate, PEG-20 glyceryl oleate, PEG-30 glyceryl oleate,
        PEG-30 glyceryl laurate, PEG-40 glyceryl laurate, PEG-40 palm.  .  .
        PEG-80 sorbitan laurate, polysorbate 20, polysorbate 80, POE-9 lauryl
        ether, POE-23 lauryl ether, POE-10 oleyl ether, POE-20 oleyl ether,
        POE-20 stearyl ether, tocopheryl PEG-100 succinate,
        polyglyceryl-10 oleate, Tween 40, Tween 60, sucrose monostearate,
        sucrose monolaurate, sucrose monopalmitate, PEG 10-100 nonyl phenol.  .
        .
 .  .  .  mono, tristearate; sorbitan monoisostearate; sorbitan sesquioleate;
        sorbitan sesquistearate; PEG 2-5 oleyl ether; POE 2-4 lauryl ether;
        PEG-2 cetyl ether; PEG-2 stearyl ether; sucrose distearate;
        sucrose dipalmitate; ethyl oleate; isopropyl myristate; isopropyl
        palmitate; ethyl linoleate; isopropyl linoleate; poloxamers; cholic
        acid; ursodeoxycholic acid;.  .  .
 .  .  .  sorbitan monostearate; sorbitan monoisostearate; sorbitan
        sesquioleate; sorbitan sesquistearate; PEG 2-5 oleyl ether; POE 2-4
        lauryl ether; PEG-2 cetyl ether; PEG-2 stearyl ether; sucrose
        distearate; sucrose dipalmitate; ethyl oleate; isopropyl myristate;
        isopropyl palmitate; ethyl linoleate; isopropyl linoleate; poloxamers;
        cholic acid; ursodeoxycholic acid;.  .  .
        36. The pharmaceutical system of claim 1, wherein the hydrophilic
        therapeutic agent has an apparent water solubility of at least
        about 1 mg/mL.

        54. The pharmaceutical system of claim 1, wherein the dosage form is
        free of water.

        88. The pharmaceutical system of claim 82, wherein the hydrophilic
        surfactant is selected from the group consisting of PEG-10 laurate,.  .
        .  PEG-20 dioleate, PEG-32 oleate, PEG-200 oleate, PEG-400 oleate,
        PEG-15 stearate, PEG-32 distearate, PEG40 stearate, PEG-100 stearate,
        PEG-20 dilaurate, PEG-32 dioleate, PEG-20
        glyceryl laurate, PEG-30 glyceryl laurate, PEG-20
        glyceryl stearate, PEG-20 glyceryl oleate, PEG-30 glyceryl oleate,
        PEG-30 glyceryl laurate, PEG40 glyceryl laurate, PEG-40 palm.  .  .
        castor oil, PEG-60 corn oil, PEG-6 caprate/caprylate monoglycerides,
        PEG-6 caprate/caprylate diglycerides, PEG-8 caprate/caprylate
        monoglycerides, PEG-8 caprate/caprylate diglycerides, polyglyceryl-10
        laurate, PEG-30 cholesterol, PEG-25 phyto sterol,
        PEG-30 soya sterol, PEG-40 sorbitan oleate, PEG-80 sorbitan
        laurate, polysorbate 20, polysorbate 80, POE-9 lauryl ether, POE-23
        lauryl ether, POE-10 oleyl ether, POE-20 oleyl ether, POE-20
        stearyl ether, tocopheryl PEG-100 succinate, PEG-24
        cholesterol, polyglyceryl-10 oleate, Tween 40, Tween 60, sucrose
        monostearate, sucrose monolaurate, sucrose monopalmitate, PEG 10-100
        nonyl phenol series, PEG 15-100 octyl.  .  .
 .  .  .  castor oil, PEG-60 corn oil, polyglyceryl-10 laurate, PEG-6
        caprate/caprylate monoglycerides, PEG-6 caprate/caprylate diglycerides,
        PEG-8 caprate/caprylate monoglycerides, PEG-8 caprate/caprylate
        diglycerides, PEG-30 cholesterol, polysorbate 20, polysorbate
        80, POE-9 lauryl ether, POE-23 lauryl ether, POE-10 oleyl ether, PEG-24
        cholesterol, sucrose monostearate, sucrose monolaurate, a
        poloxamer, and combinations thereof.

 .  .  .  PEG-6 caprate/caprylate monoglycerides, PEG-6 caprate/caprylate
        diglycerides, PEG-8 caprate/caprylate monoglycerides, PEG-8
        caprate/caprylate diglycerides, polysorbate 20, polysorbate 80,
```

```
        tocopheryl PEG-1000 succinate, PEG-24 cholesterol, a
        poloxamer, and combinations thereof.

 .  .  .  diglycerides; propylene glycol diglycerides; sorbitan fatty acid
        esters; polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters; polyoxyethylene-
        polyoxypropylene block copolymers; transesterified vegetable oils;
        sterols; sterol derivatives; sugar esters; sugar ethers;
        sucroglycerides; polyoxyethylene vegetable oils; polyoxyethylene
        hydrogenated vegetable oils; reaction products of polyols and at least.
        .  .
 .  .  .  C.sub.22 fatty acid; diglycerides of C.sub.6 to C.sub.22 fatty acids;
        lactic acid derivatives of monoglycerides; lactic acid derivatives of
        diglycerides; cholesterol; phytosterol; PEG 5-20
        soya sterol; PEG-6 sorbitan tetra, hexastearate; PEG-6
        sorbitan tetraoleate; sorbitan monolaurate; sorbitan monopalmitate;
        sorbitan mono, trioleate; sorbitan mono, tristearate; sorbitan
        monoisostearate; sorbitan sesquioleate; sorbitan sesquistearate; PEG 2-5
        oleyl ether; PEG 2-4 lauryl ether; PEG-2 cetyl ether; PEG-2
        stearyl ether; sucrose.

 .  .  .  C.sub.22 fatty acid; diglycerides or C.sub.6 to C.sub.22 fatty acids;
        lactic acid derivatives of monoglycerides; lactic acid derivatives of
        diglycerides; cholesterol; phytosterol: PEG 5-20
        soya sterol; PEG-6 sorbitan tetra, hexastearate; PEG-6
        sorbitan tetraoleate; sorbitan monolaturate; sorbitan monopalmitate;
        sorbitan monooleate; sorbitan monostearate; sorbitan monoisostearate;
        sorbitan sesquioleate; sorbitan sesquistearate; PEG 2-5 oleyl ether; POE
        2-4 lauryl ether; PFG-2 cetyl ether; PEG-2 stearyl ether;
        sucrose distearate; sucrose dipalmitate; ethyl oleate; isopropyl
        myristate; isopropyl palmitate; ethyl linoleate; isopropyl linoleate;
        poloxamers; cholic acid; ursodeoxycholic acid;.  .  .
        111. The pharmaceutical system of claim 76, wherein the hydrophilic
        therapeutic agent has an apparent water solubility of at least
        about 1 mg/mL.

        130. The pharmaceutical system of claim 76, wherein the system is free
        of cholesterol.

        131. The pharmaceutical system of claim 76, wherein the dosage form is
        free of water.



=> d his full

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:59:53 ON 18 SEP 2006)

     FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 09:02:42 ON 18 SEP 2006
L1            120 SEA PEG-20 GLYCERYL LAURATE
L2             62 SEA L1 AND FATTY ALCOHOL
L3             39 SEA L2 AND STEROL
L4             39 SEA L3 AND WATER
L5             39 DUP REM L4 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L6             39 SEA L5 AND (CHOLESTEROL OR PHYTOSTEROL OR LANOSTEROL)
L7             39 SEA L6 AND (STEARYL OR ARACHIDYL OR LIGNOCERYL OR BEHENYL)
L8             11 SEA L7 AND PHOSPHOLIPID
L9              0 SEA L8 AND SUNSCREEN
L10             5 SEA L7 AND SUNSCREEN
                  D L10 1-5 IBIB KWIC ABS
                  D L8 5-11 IBIB ABS KWIC
```

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FILE HOME

FILE HCAPLUS

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=> s ((ethoxylated or polyethoxylated) (p) (fatty acid))
L11      13485 ((ETHOXYLATED OR POLYETHOXYLATED) (P) (FATTY ACID))

=> s l11 and sterol and fatty alcohol
L12        437 L11 AND STEROL AND FATTY ALCOHOL

=> s l12 and (vitamin or sunscreen)
L13        345 L12 AND (VITAMIN OR SUNSCREEN)

=> s l13 and emollient
L14         91 L13 AND EMOLLIENT

=> s l14 and (cholesterol or phytosterol or lanosterol)
L15         75 L14 AND (CHOLESTEROL OR PHYTOSTEROL OR LANOSTEROL)

=> s l15 and (stearyl or arachidyl or behenyl)
L16         75 L15 AND (STEARYL OR ARACHIDYL OR BEHENYL)

=> s l16 and (glycerin or pentylene or propylene or butylene)
L17         75 L16 AND (GLYCERIN OR PENTYLENE OR PROPYLENE OR BUTYLENE)

=> s l17 and (methoxycinnamate or benzophenone or avobenzone or salicylate or
titanium dioxide or zinc oxide)
L18         70 L17 AND (METHOXYCINNAMATE OR BENZOPHENONE OR AVOBENZONE OR SALIC
              YLATE OR TITANIUM DIOXIDE OR ZINC OXIDE)
```

```
=> s l18 and (wax or vegetable oil or silicone)
L19         70 L18 AND (WAX OR VEGETABLE OIL OR SILICONE)

=> s l19 and (microvesicle or microparticle or microsphere)
L20          1 L19 AND (MICROVESICLE OR MICROPARTICLE OR MICROSPHERE)

=> d l20 ibib abs kwic

L20  ANSWER 1 OF 1  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       1998:33606  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Gas and gaseous precursor filled microspheres as
                        topical and subcutaneous delivery vehicles
INVENTOR(S):            Unger, Evan C., Tucson, AZ, United States
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                        Yellowhair, David, Tucson, AZ, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     ImaRx Pharmaceutical Corp., Tucson, AZ, United States
                        (U.S. corporation)

                             NUMBER        KIND    DATE
                        --------------- ------ --------
PATENT INFORMATION:     US 5733572             19980331
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 1994-346426         19941129 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:   Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-307305, filed
                        on 16 Sep 1994 Ser. No. Ser. No. US 1993-159687, filed
                        on 30 Nov 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5585112 Ser.
                        No. Ser. No. US 1993-160232, filed on 30 Nov 1993, now
                        patented, Pat. No. US 5542935 And Ser. No. US
                        1993-159674, filed on 30 Nov 1993, now abandoned , said
                        Ser. No. US   -159687 Ser. No. Ser. No. US   -160232
                        And Ser. No. US   -159674 , each Ser. No. US   - which
                        is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-76239,
                        filed on 11 Jun 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5469854
                        And Ser. No. US 1993-76250, filed on 11 Jun 1993, now
                        patented, Pat. No. US 5580575 , said Ser. No. US
                        -76239 And Ser. No. US   -76250 , each Ser. No. US   -
                        which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US
                        1991-717084, filed on 18 Jun 1991, now patented, Pat.
                        No. US 5228446 And Ser. No. US 1991-716899, filed on 18
                        Jun 1991, now abandoned , said Ser. No. US   -717084
                        And Ser. No. US   -716899 , each Ser. No. US   - which
                        is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-569828,
                        filed on 20 Aug 1990, now patented, Pat. No. US 5088499
                        which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US
                        1989-455707, filed on 22 Dec 1989, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:       Kishore, Gollamudi S.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   Woodcock Washburn Kurtz Mackiewicz & Norris LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       60
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:     3 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:             4174
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       Gas and gaseous precursor filled microspheres, and foams thereof, provide
         novel topical and subcutaneous delivery vehicles for various active
         ingredients, including drugs and cosmetics.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
```

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SUMM    .  .  .  drugs that can be oxygen sensitive are the fat-soluble Vitamins
        A, E, D, and K, water soluble vitamins such as Vitamin C,
        ferrous based salts, penam, cepham and monobactam antibiotics via
        hydrolysis, chemotherapeutic agents, and so forth.
SUMM    .  .  .  liposomes produced are not gas and gaseous precursor filled,
        and moreover, there is no suggestion of the formation of a
        microsphere or foam for topical application. Similarly, Hug and
        Sleight, in Biochimica et Biophysica Acta, 1097 (1991) 1-17, describe
        reverse-phase evaporation.  .  .
SUMM    .  .  .  than three monolayer or bilayer lipids). Preferably, the
        biocompatible lipid is a phospholipid. The resultant gas or gaseous
        precursor filled microsphere composition, which often takes
        the form of a foam, provides a very creamy texture and skin penetration
        enhancing qualities for.  .  .
SUMM    .  .  .  be added after agitation; in both cases the active ingredient
        will be associated with the gas and gaseous precursor filled
        microsphere.
SUMM    Where a gaseous precursor is used, the gaseous precursor filled
        microsphere composition is generally maintained at a temperature
        at which the gaseous precursor is liquid until administration to the
        patient. At.  .  .  temperature may, if desired, be raised to activate
        the gaseous precursor to form a gas and the resultant gas filled
        microsphere then topically or subcutaneously applied to the
        patient. Alternatively, the gaseous precursor filled microspheres may,
        if desired, be applied without.  .  .
DETD    .  .  .  forms a cavity or void around) the gas or gaseous precursor.
        The lipids and/or polymers provide structural integrity to the
        microsphere, and give it functional duration for a useful period
        of time. The present invention more particularly relates to gas and.  .
        .  active ingredient for topical or subcutaneous application to a
        selected tissue of a human or animal patient to which said
        microsphere is applied. The resultant microsphere
        composition often takes the visual form of a foam, which is a matrix
        (aggregation or conglomoration) of microspheres in a.  .  .
DETD    The most useful stabilizing compounds for use in preparing the
        microsphere wall are typically those which have a
        hydrophobic/hydrophilic character which allows them to form bilayers,
        and thus microspheres, in the.  .  .
DETD    .  .  .  In general, a thicker walled less gas permeable or diffusable
        skin or membrane of stabilizing compound, i.e., a thick walled
        microsphere, is necessary to stabilize gases such as air or
        nitrogen. While thick walled microspheres filled with air, nitrogen or
        other.  .  .
DETD    .  .  .  as various perfluorocarbon, hydrofluorocarbon, and sulfur
        hexafluoride gases may be utilized in the preparation of the gas filled
        microspheres and microsphere based foam.
DETD    .  .  .  is theorized that the liquid perfluorocarbon is situated at the
        interface between the gas and the membrane surface of the
        microsphere. There is thus formed a stabilizing layer of
        perfluorocarbon on the surface of, e.g., a biocompatible lipid used to
        form the microsphere, and this perfluorocarbon layer also
        serves the purpose of preventing the gas from diffusing through the
        microsphere membrane. A gaseous precursor, within the context of
        the present invention, is a liquid at the temperature of manufacture
        and/or.  .  .
DETD                TABLE 1

________________________________________
Physical Characteristics of Gaseous Precursors and
Diameter of Emulsified Droplet to Form a 10 μm Microsphere*
                                    Diameter (μm) of
```

```
                 Boiling         emulsified droplet
         Molecular
                 Point           to make 10 micron
Compound Weight  (°C.)
                           Density
                                microsphere

__________________________________________
perfluoro
         288.04   27.73     1.7326
                                  2.9
pentane
1-        76.11   32.5      6.7789
                                  1.2
fluorobutane
2-methyl 72.15    27.8      0.6201
                                  2.6
butane
(isopentane)
2-methyl 1-
         70.13    31.2      0.6504
                                  2.5
butene
2-methyl-2-
         70.13    38.6      0.6623
.  .  .
DETD    .  .  .  in the surrounding aqueous medium. A greater solubility in the
        aqueous medium imposes a gradient with the gas in the
        microsphere such that the gas will have a tendency to diffuse
        out of said microsphere. A lesser solubility in the aqueous
        milieu, will, on the other hand, decrease or eliminate the gradient
        between the microsphere and the interface such that the
        diffusion of the gas out of the microsphere will be impeded.
        Preferably, the gas entrapped in the microsphere has a
        solubility less than that of oxygen, i.e., 1 part gas in 32 parts water.
        See Matheson Gas Data Book, 1966, Matheson Company Inc. More preferably,
        the gas entrapped in the microsphere possesses a solubility in
        water less than that of air; and even more preferably, the gas entrapped
        in the microsphore contains a gas that possesses a solubility
        in water less than that of nitrogen.
DETD    .  .  .  encapsulation of the gases or gaseous precursors. Even for
        relatively insoluble, non-diffusible gases such as perfluoropropane or
        sulfur hexafluoride, improved microsphere preparations are
        obtained when one or more stabilizing compounds are utilized in the
        formation of the gas and gaseous precursor.  .  .
DETD    .  .  .  means that the microspheres and/or foam formed thereby are
        substantially resistant to degradation, i.e., are resistant to the loss
        of microsphere structure or encapsulated gas or gaseous
        precursor for a useful period of time. Typically, the microspheres
        and/or foam of the.  .  .
DETD    .  .  .  together, i.e., the negatively charged lipids tend to establish
        a uniform negatively charged layer on the outer surface of the
        microsphere, which will be repulsed by a similarly charged outer
        layer on the other microspheres. In this way, the microspheres will.  .
        .  rupture of the membrane or skin of the respective microspheres and
        consolidation of the contacting microspheres into a single, larger
        microsphore. A continuation of this process of consolidation
        will, of course, lead to significant degradation of the microspheres and
        foam.
DETD    .  .  .  structure to alter its shape, for example, in order to pass
        through an opening having a size smaller than the microsphere.
```

DETD . . . polymers such as polyethyleneglycol, i.e., PEGylated lipids, chitin, hyaluronic acid or polyvinylpyrrolidone; lipids bearing sulfonated mono-, di-, oligo- or polysaccharides; cholesterol, cholesterol sulfate and cholesterol hemisuccinate; tocopherol hemisuccinate; lipids with ether and ester-linked fatty acids; polymerized lipids (a wide variety of which are well known. . . acyl chain of 6 carbons and another acyl chain of 12 carbons); ceramides; non-ionic liposomes including niosomes such as polyoxyethylene fatty acid esters, polyoxyethylene fatty alcohols, polyoxyethylene fatty alcohol ethers, polyoxyethylated sorbitan fatty acid esters, glycerol polyethylene glycol oxystearate, glycerol polyethylene glycol ricinoleate, ethoxylated soybean sterols, ethoxylated castor oil, polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene polymers, and polyoxyethylene fatty acid stearates; sterol aliphatic acid esters including cholesterol sulfate, cholesterol butyrate, cholesterol iso-butyrate, cholesterol palmitate, cholesterol stearate, lanosterol acetate, ergosterol palmitate, and phytosterol n-butyrate; sterol esters of sugar acids including cholesterol glucuroneide, lanosterol glucuronide, 7-dehydrocholesterol glucuronide, ergosterol glucuronide, cholesterol gluconate, lanosterol gluconate, and ergosterol gluconate; esters of sugar acids and alcohols including lauryl glucuronide, stearoyl glucuronide, myristoyl glucuronide, lauryl gluconate, myristoyl. . .

DETD . . . e.g., DPPC). A wide variety of lipids may comprise the non-cationic lipid when cationic lipid is used to construct the microsphere. Preferably, this non-cationic lipid is dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine, dipalmitoylphosphatidylethanolamine or dioleoylphosphatidylethanolamine. In lieu of cationic lipids as described above, lipids bearing cationic. . .

DETD . . . delivery agent, but is aesthetically objectionable and may imply instability in the form of undissolved or undispersed lipid particles. Thus, propylene glycol may be added to remove this cloudiness by facilitating dispersion or dissolution of the lipid particles. The propylene glycol may also function as a thickening agent which improves microsphere formation and stabilization by increasing the surface tension on the microsphere membrane or skin. It is possible that the propylene glycol further functions as an additional layer that coats the membrane or skin of the microsphere, thus providing additional stabilization.

DETD . . . by their ability to modify the viscosity and surface tension of the surface of the gas and gaseous precursor filled microsphere . Accordingly, the gas and gaseous precursor filled microspheres used in the present invention may be favorably modified and further stabilized,. . . conjunction with the lipids to achieve desired modifications and further stabilization; such agents include, but are not limited to, acacia, cholesterol, diethanolamine, glyceryl monostearate, lanolin alcohols, lecithin, mono- and di-glycerides, mono-ethanolamine, oleic acid, oleyl alcohol, poloxamer (e.g., poloxamer 188, poloxamer 184,. . . oil, polyoxyl 10 oleyl ether, polyoxyl 20 cetostearyl ether, polyoxyl 40 stearate, polysorbate 20, polysorbate 40, polysorbate 60, polysorbate 80, propylene glycol diacetate, propylene glycol monostearate, sodium lauryl sulfate, sodium stearate, sorbitan mono-laurate, sorbitan mono-oleate, sorbitan mono-palmitate, sorbitan monostearate, stearic acid, trolamine, and emulsifying wax; (c) suspending and/or viscosity-increasing agents that may be used with the lipids include, but are not limited to, acacia, agar,. . . carrageenan, cellulose, dextran, gelatin, guar gum, locust bean gum, veegum, hydroxyethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, magnesium-aluminum-silicate, methylcellulose, pectin, polyethylene oxide, povidone, propylene glycol alginate, silicon dioxide, sodium alginate, tragacanth, xanthum gum, α-d-gluconolactone, glycerol and mannitol; (d) synthetic suspending agents may also be. . .

DETD Preferred embodiments of the microsphere and foam based topical and subcutaneous delivery agents contemplated by the present invention would include, e.g., 77.5 mole percent dipalmitoylphophatidylcholine. . . an additional agent. The third component, DPPE/PEG, provides a PEGylated material bound to the lipid membrane or skin of the microsphere by the DPPE moiety, with the PEG moiety free to surround the microsphere membrane or skin, and thereby form a physical barrier to various enzymatic and other endogenous agents in the body whose. . .

DETD . . . microspheres may also be designed so that there is a distribution of the active ingredient inside and/or outside of the microsphere. The distribution may be both inside and outside, and may be symmetric or asymmetric.

DETD . . . such that the active ingredient may either be encapsulated within the internal gas and gaseous precursor filled space of the microsphere, attached to the outside of the microsphere (covalently or otherwise), enmeshed in the microsphere wall, or simply associated with (that is, not encapsulated in or attached to) the microsphere. For example, the surface-bound active ingredient may bear one or more acyl chains such that, when the microsphere is burst by the topical application, heated, or ruptured via cavitation produced by the application of ultrasound, microwave, light, or. . . which it is bound. Similarly, other active ingredients may be formulated with a hydrophobic group which is, e.g., aromatic or sterol in structure, to incorporate them into the surface skin or membrane of the microsphere.

DETD . . . agents which may be incorporated into the microspheres and foam of the present invention include but are not limited to: Vitamin A, Vitamin C, Vitamin D, Vitamin E, Vitamin K, Beta Carotene, collagen, elastin, retinoic acid, retinol palmitate, aloe vera, lanolin, hyaluronic acid, and nucleosides.

DETD The gas and gaseous precursor filled microspheres are quite useful for delivering sunscreen agents to a selected tissue. Such sunscreen agents include but are not limited to: 4% benzyl salicylate and benzyl cinnamate (2% each); 5% cycloform (isobutyl-p-aminobenzoate); 5% diallyl trioleate; 2.5% monoglyceryl p-aminobenzoate; 4% propylene glycol p-aminobenzoate; and other photoabsorptive compounds.

DETD . . . more than one therapeutic may be applied using the microspheres or foam of the present invention. For example, a single microsphere may contain more than one therapeutic, or microspheres containing different therapeutics may be co-administered. By way of example, a monoclonal. . .

DETD . . . methotrexate (3-5'-dichloromethotrexate) with dialkyl esters, cytosine arabinoside with 5'-acylate, nitrogen mustard (2,2'-dichloro-N-methyldiethylamine), nitrogen mustard with aminomethyl tetracycline, nitrogen mustard with cholesterol or estradiol or dehydroepiandrosterone esters and nitrogen mustard with azobenzene.

DETD . . . may be selected to influence the partitioning of the therapeutic agent into either the outer skin or membrane of the microsphere, or the internal space or cavity of the microsphere. The bond selected to link the chemical group to the therapeutic agent may be selected to have the desired rate. . .

selected to influence the biodistribution of the therapeutic agent employed in the gas and gaseous precursor filled, therapeutic agent carrying, microsphere of the present invention, e.g., N,N-bis(2-chloroethyl)-phosphorodiamidic acid with cyclic phosphoramide for ovarian adenocarcinoma.

DETD A gas and gaseous precursor filled microsphere filled with oxygen gas should create extensive free radicals with cavitation. Also, metal ions from the transition series, especially manganese,. . .

DETD . . . cleave in vivo by enzymatic action in serum. The acylated prodrug is incorporated into the gas and gaseous precursor filled microsphere of the present invention. The derivatives, in addition to hydrocarbon and substituted hydrocarbon alkyl groups, may also be composed of. . . ability to stabilize the emulsion from which the microspheres and foam are derived. When the gas and gaseous precursor filled microsphere is burst by the sonic pulse from ultrasound which is applied, as described in detail further below, the prodrug encapsulated by the microsphere will then be exposed to the serum. The ester linkage is then cleaved by esterases in the serum, thereby generating. . .

DETD . . . with the gas and gaseous precursor filled microspheres to prevent oxidation of the lipid. Suitable antioxidants include tocopherol, ascorbic acid (Vitamin C) and ascorbyl palmitate. Suitable oxygen scavengers include glucose oxidase.

DETD One or a number of preservatives may also be included with the gas and gaseous precursor filled microsphere preparations. Such preservatives include but are not limited to: parabens and quaternary ammonium compounds, various alcohols such as ethyl and. . .

DETD . . . as: citric acid, ammonium carbonate, ammonium bicarbonate, calcium carbonate and tartaric acid. In general the gas and gaseous precursor filled microsphere formulations are stabilized at a pH between 3.0 and pH 10.0. The desired pH range is from pH 4 to. . .

DETD . . . dextrin, gelatin, guar gum, hydroxyethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, magnesium aluminum silicate, methylcellulose, pectin, polyethylene oxide, polyvinyl alcohol, povidone, propylene glycol alginate, silicon dioxide, silicon dioxide, colloidal, zinc oxide, sodium alginate tragacanth, and xanthan gum. Other useful agents include but are not limited to: glycerin, hexylene glycol, sorbitol, and propylene glycol. In addition, in some instances it may be useful to prevent excessive moisture formation in the gas and gaseous precursor filled microsphere bilayers. In this case calcium silicate may be added. Other bases and stiffening agents may also be used. These may include cocoa butter, hard fat, hydrogenated castor oil, cetostearyl alcohol, Cetyl alcohol, cetyl esters wax, hard fat, paraffin, polyethylene excipient, stearyl alcohol, emulsifying wax, white wax, and yellow wax. In addition, the gas and gaseous precursor filled microspheres may also be compatible with oleaginous vehicles as almond oil, corn. . .

DETD Processing aides may be incorporated into the gas and gaseous precursor filled microsphere formulations to influence the smoothness, volume and uniformity of the preparation. Useful agents include, for example, sodium lauryl sulfate and. . .

DETD . . . into the gas and gaseous precursor filled microspheres or into the aqueous media surrounding the gas and gaseous precursor filled microsphere structures. Such skin absorption enhancers include but are not limited to the following: pyrrolidones such as 2pyrrolidone, N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP), 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone,. . . not be in a base which can be composed of various substances including but not limited to the following: glycerol, propylene glycol (PG); isopropyl myristate (1PM); urea in propylene glycol, ethanol and water; and polyethylene glycol (PEG).

DETD . . . or into the wall of or onto the internal or external surface of lipid or polymer compound which forms the microsphere. Incorporation onto the external surface of the microspheres is preferred. For example, active ingredients with a high octanol/water partition coefficient. . .

DETD . . . In the present invention, it is possible to select not only the lipid and/or polymer to be employed in the microsphere, but also the gas, and thereby together create the desired stability to the microsphere and foam, and as a result, design the appropriate release kinetics for the drug. As the stabilized microspheres and foam. . .

DETD . . . gaseous state, expanding to create the gas-filled microspheres and foam used in the present invention. Hence, this gaseous precursor filled microsphere is not only a gaseous precursor, but also in a sense, a "foam precursor", and can be used to act. . .

DETD . . . wherein said active ingredient is added either before or after said agitation step; and (b) applying said gaseous precursor filled microsphere prepared in the preceding step to a selected tissue of a patient wherein said gaseous precursor is activated by said. . .

DETD . . . tissue of a patient comprising the steps of (a) applying to said tissue of said patient a gaseous precursor filled microsphere prepared by agitating an aqueous suspension of a lipid in the presence of one or more gaseous precursors which undergo. . .

DETD . . . a selected tissue of a patient, such as skin, comprising (a) topically applying to said tissue a gaseous precursor filled microsphere prepared by agitating an aqueous suspension of a lipid in the presence of one or more gaseous precursors which undergo. . .

DETD . . . are used for active agent delivery, the active agent to be delivered may be embedded within the wall of the microsphere, encapsulated in the microsphere and/or attached to the internal or external wall of the microsphere, as desired. The active agent may also be found in the milieu surrounding the microspheres. The phrase "attached to" or. . . agent, means that the active agent is linked in some manner to the inside and/or the outside wall of the microsphere, such as through a covalent or ionic bond or other means of chemical or electrochemical linkage or interaction. The phrase. . . used in connection with the location of the active agent denotes that the active agent is located in the internal microsphere void. The phrase "embedded within" or variations thereof as used in connection with the location of the active agent, signifies the positioning of the active agent within the microsphere wall. The phrase "in admixture with" as used in conjunction with the active agent denotes that the active agent is. . . can be positioned variably, such as, for example, entrapped within the internal void of the gas and gaseous precursor filled microsphere, situated between the gas or gaseous precursor and the internal wall of the gas and gaseous precursor filled microsphere, incorporated onto the external surface of the gas and gaseous precursor filled microsphere and/or enmeshed within the microsphere structure itself. It may also be found in the surrounding milieu.

DETD . . . than one active agent may be applied using the microspheres and foam of the present invention. For example, a single microsphere may contain more than one active agent, or microspheres containing different active agents may be co-administered. Similarly, prodrugs may be. . .

DETD . . . them are much more durable, and require significantly less stabilizing compound, e.g., a biocompatible lipid to stabilize the gas filled microsphere. Additionally, the microspheres and foam may be prepared from degassed water to remove trace concentrations of oxygen from the aqueous. . .

DETD . . . gaseous precursor filled microspheres upon shaking can be detected visually. The concentration of lipid required to form a desired stabilized microsphere level will vary depending upon the type of lipid used, and may be readily determined by routine experimentation. For example,. . .

DETD . . . ingredient so that the therapeutic, cosmetic or other agent is encapsulated in, enmeshed in, or attached the resultant polar-lipid based microsphere. See, e.g., Madden et al., Chemistry and Physics of Lipids, 1990 53, 37-46, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated. . .

DETD . . . be in liquid or gaseous phase for use in the methods of the present invention. The methods of preparing the microsphere or foam topical or subcutaneous delivery agents used in the present invention may be carried out below the boiling point of the gaseous precursor such that a liquid is incorporated into a microsphere . In addition, the said methods may be performed at the boiling point of the gaseous precursor such that a gas is incorporated into a microsphere. For gaseous precursors having low temperature boiling points, liquid precursors may be emulsified using a microfluidizer device chilled to a. . .

DETD . . . a temperature below the boiling point of the gaseous precursor. In this embodiment, the gaseous precursor is entrapped within a microsphere such that the phase transition does not occur during manufacture. Instead, the gas and gaseous precursor filled microspheres are manufactured. . .

DETD . . . gas state gaseous precursor and ambient air. This phase transition can be used for optimal mixing and stabilization of the microsphere based foam. For example, the gaseous precursor, perfluorobutane, can be entrapped in the biocompatible lipid or other stabilizing compound, and. . . the gaseous precursor fluorobutane, can be suspended in an aqueous suspension containing emulsifying and stabilizing agents such as glycerol or propylene glycol and vortexed on a commercial vortexer. Vortexing is commenced at a temperature low enough that the gaseous precursor is. . .

DETD Accordingly, the gaseous precursors may be selected to form a gas-filled microsphere in vivo or may be designed to produce the gas-filled microsphere in situ, during the manufacturing process, on storage, or at some time prior to use.

DETD . . . gas-filled microspheres from gaseous precursors, the gas phase is assumed to form instantaneously and no gas in the newly formed microsphere has been depleted due to diffusion into the liquid, which is generally aqueous in nature. Hence, from a known liquid volume in the emulsion, one would be able to predict an upper limit to the size of the gas-filled microsphere.

DETD . . . the volume of liquid precursor, a priori, may be calculated, which when converted to a gas, will expand into a microsphere of known volume. The calculated volume will reflect an upper limit to the size of the gas-filled microsphere, assuming instantaneous expansion into a gas-filled microsphere and negligible diffusion of the gas over the time of the expansion.

DETD . . . C. The solvent system can be selected to provide a medium for suspension of the gaseous precursor. For example, 20% propylene glycol miscible in buffered saline exhibits a freezing point depression well below the freezing point of water alone. By increasing the amount of propylene glycol or adding materials such as sodium chloride, the freezing point can be depressed even further.

DETD . . . at one atmosphere pressure. The above equation may be used to accurately determine the molal freezing point of gaseous-precursor filled microsphere solutions used in the present invention.

DETD . . . the suspension, optionally shaking or permitting the gaseous precursor microspheres to form spontaneously and cooling down the gaseous precursor filled microsphere suspension, and optionally extruding an aqueous suspension of gaseous precursor and lipid through a filter of about 0.22μ, alternatively, filtering. . .

DETD . . . whereby the expanded gaseous precursor in the sealed vessel increases the pressure in said vessel, and cooling down the gas-filled microsphere suspension, after which shaking may also take place.

DETD . . . gaseous precursor in the dried microspheres (i.e. prior to drying) after warming, the gaseous precursor may expand to fill the microsphere. Gaseous precursors can also be used to fill dried microspheres after they have been subjected to vacuum. As the dried. . .

DETD . . . art, once instructed by the present disclosure, that the lipids and other stabilizing compounds used as starting materials, or the microsphere final products, may be manipulated prior and subsequent to being subjected to the methods contemplated by the present invention. For. . .

DETD Hence, the stabilized microsphere precursors described above, can be used in the same manner as the other stabilized microspheres used in the present invention,. . .

DETD . . . An impermeable material is one that does not permit the passage of a substantial amount of the contents of the microsphere in typical storage conditions or in use before induced release occurs, usually by the pressure and friction attendant the action. . .

DETD . . . Mass.). The 10.0 μm filter is placed in the Swin-Lok Filter Holder and the cap tightened down securely. The lipid-based microsphere solution is shaken up and it is transferred to the 20 cc syringe via an 18 gauge needle. Approximately 12. . .

DETD Example of the Inability to Prepare a Gas and Gaseous Precursor Filled Microsphere Preparation Above The Phase Transition Temperature of the Lipid

DETD Preparation of Gas and Gaseous Precursor Filled Microspheres Using a Solvent Mixture of Aqueous Buffer and Propylene Glycol

DETD . . . Alabaster, Ala.) is placed into a centrifuge tube. The lipid is then hydrated with a mixture of 0.9% NaCl and propylene glycol (9:1 or 7:1, v:v) (Spectrum Chemical Mfg. Corp., Gardena, Calif.). The aqueous lipid suspension is vortexed for 10 minutes. . .

DETD Experiments using other propylene glycol suspensions to prepare the gas and gaseous precursor filled microspheres will indicate that the foam has a smaller mean diameter and appears to be more stable than without propylene glycol. The foam height (foam volume) per milligram lipid is larger with, than without propylene glycol. An additional benefit of using the propylene glycol is that it may improve a selected tissue penetration enhancing properties of the lipid-based foam for cosmetics and dermal. . .

DETD Preparation of Vitamin E Encapsulated Gas and Gaseous Precursor Filled Microspheres

DETD The same preparation as in Example 1 is made except that prior to vortexing, 100 mg Vitamin E acetate, U.S.P./N.F.(212 μmoles, Spectrum Chemical Mfg. Corp., Gardena, Calif.) is added followed by vigorous vortexing. This yields an identical volume of foam; however, now containing Vitamin E.

DETD Preparation of Vitamin D.sub.2 or D.sub.3 Encapsulated Gas and Gaseous Precursor Filled Microspheres

DETD The same preparation as in Example 1 is made except that prior to vortexing, 100 mg Vitamin D.sub.2 (Ergocalciferol), U.S.P./N.F.(252 μmoles, Spectrum Chemical Mfg. Corp., Gardena, Calif.) or 100 mg Vitamin D3 (cholecalciferol) , U.S.P./N.F. (260 μmoles, Spectrum Chemical Mfg. Corp., Gardena, Calif.) is added followed by vigorous vortexing. This yields an identical volume of foam; however, now containing Vitamin D.sub.2 or D.sub.3 respectively.

DETD Preparation of Vitamin A Encapsulated Gas and Gaseous Precursor Filled Microspheres

DETD The same preparation as in Example 1 is made except that prior to vortexing, 100 mg Vitamin A (Retinyl Acetate), U.S.P./N.F.(304 μmoles, Spectrum Chemical Mfg. Corp., Gardena, Calf.) is added followed by vigorous vortexing. This yields an identical volume of foam; however, now containing Vitamin A.

DETD Preparation of a Gas and Gaseous Precursor Filled Microsphere Cream for Topical Delivery

DETD To a small mixing bowl is added 60 mL of gas and gaseous precursor filled microspheres and 10 mL of glycerin. The mixture is then gently folded together along with 2 grams of lanolin. This mixture is set aside. In a separate container is then added 2 grams of cetyl alcohol and 1 gram of cholesterol base. To this is then added 2 grams of sodium carbomer 941 and the mixture once again folded together. To. . . is then added 120 grams of hydrophilic ointment and the entire contents are folded together to yield a smooth, creamy, emollient.

DETD . . . placed in a centrifuge tube. The lipid is then hydrated with a mixture of 0.9% aqueous sodium chloride, glycerol, and propylene glycol (8:1:1, v:v:v) (Spectrum Chemical Co., Gardena, Calif.). The suspension is vortexed for 10 minutes on an instrument setting of. . .

DETD Preparation of Gas and Gaseous Precursor Filled Microspheres with Cholesterol Sulfate

DETD The formulation as described in Example 10 is utilized except that 1-5 mole % cholesterol sulfate (Sigma, St. Louis, Mo.) is added. The suspension is then vortexed to yield a foam similar to that described. . .

DETD Preparation of Gas and Gaseous Precursor Filled Microspheres with a Water Soluble Vitamin (Ascorbic Acid)

DETD Preparation of Gas and Gaseous Precursor Filled Microspheres with a Water Soluble Vitamin (Ascorbic Acid)

DETD . . . choline, 1 gram, is suspended in 100 cc of physiological saline at room temperature to form a dispersion of multilamellar microsphere vesicles. The microspheres are then placed in the vessel to which is added sodium bicarbonate (Mallinckrodt, St. Louis Mo.) and. . .

DETD . . . gas-filled lipid bilayers are prepared in two 20 mL vials with 6 mLs of a diluent containing normal (physiological) saline: propylene glycol:glycerol (8:1:1, v:v:v). To this is added in a final concentration of lipid varying between 0.25 mg mL.sup.-1 and a. . .

DETD To a 50 mL vortex vial is added 4.4 mL of a 27.2 weight % aqueous mixture of ascorbic acid (Vitamin C, Spectrum Pharmaceutical, Gardena, Calif.) (an antioxidant). To this is added 100 μL of a solution containing 55,000 units of. . .

DETD To a 50 mL vortex vial is added 4.4 mL of a 22.5 weight % aqueous mixture of ascorbic acid (Vitamin C, Spectrum Pharmaceutical, Gardena, Calif.) (an antioxidant). To this is added 100 μL of a solution containing 55,000 units of. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A composition comprising a gas filled lipid-containing microsphere comprising at least about 50% gas in the intefior thereof and an effective amount of a therapeutic agent or a. . .

5. A composition according to claim 1 wherein the cosmetic is selected from the group consisting of Vitamin A, Vitamin C, Vitamin D, Vitamin E, Vitamin K, beta carotene, collagen, elastin, retinoic acid, aloe vera, lanolin, hyaluronic acid, and nucleosides.

6. A composition according to claim 1 wherein said cosmetic is a sunscreen agent, said sunscreen agent selected from the group consisting of 5% isobutyl-p-aminobenzoate, 5% diallyl trioleate, 2.5% monoglyceryl p-aminobenzoate, 4% propylene glycol p-aminobenzoate, and a composition comprising 2% benzyl salicylate and 2% benzyl cinnamate.

. . . dextrin, gelatin, guar gum, hydroxyethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, magnesium aluminum silicate, methylcellulose, pectin, polyethylene oxide, polyvinyl alcohol, povidone, propylene glycol alginate, silicon dioxide, silicon dioxide, zinc oxide, sodium alginate tragacanth, and xanthan gum; (8) skin absorption enhancing agents selected from the group consisting of pyrrolidones, fatty acids,. . . surfactants, alcohols, urea, glycols, azone, n-alkanols, n-alkanes, orgelase, and alphaderm cream; (9) bases selected from the group consisting of glycerol, propylene glycol, isopropyl myristate, urea in propylene glycol, ethanol and water, and polyethylene glycol; (10) other agents selected from the group consisting of glycerin , hexylene glycol, sorbitol, propylene glycol, and calcium silicate; (11) oleaginous vehicles; (12) coloring agents; and (13) foaming agents.

9. A composition according to claim 1 wherein the microsphere is prepared from at least one biocompatible lipid.

. . . stearylamines, cardiolipin, phospholipids with fatty acids of 6-8 carbons in length, synthetic phospholipids with asymmetric acyl chains, ceramides, non-ionic lipids, sterol aliphatic acid esters, sterol esters of sugar acids, esters of sugar acids, esters of sugar alcohols, esters of sugars, esters of aliphatic acids, saponins,. . .

. . . polyvinylpyrrolidone, and cationic polymers, wherein said cationic polymers are selected from the group consisting of polylysine and polyarginine; wherein the sterol aliphatic acid esters are selected from the group consisting of cholesterol sulfate, cholesterol butyrate, cholesterol isobutyrate, cholesterol palmitate, cholesterol stearate, lanosterol acetate, ergosterol palmitate, and phytosterol n-butyrate; wherein the sterol esters of sugar acids are selected from the group consisting of cholesterol glucuronide, lanosterol glucuronide, 7-dehydrocholesterol glucuronide, ergosterol glucuronide, cholesterol gluconate, lanosterol gluconate, and ergosterol gluconate; wherein the esters of sugar acids and the esters of sugar alcohols are selected from the. . .

12. A composition according to claim 1 wherein the microsphere is prepared from at least one biocompatible polymer selected from the group consisting of polysaccharides, semisynthetic polymers and synthetic polymers.

. . .

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. . . range of between 200 and 50,000; wherein the emulsifying and/or
solubilizing agents are selected from the group consisting of acacia,
cholesterol, diethanolamine, glyceryl monostearate, lanolin
alcohols, lecithin, mono- and di-glycerides, mono-ethanolamine, oleic
acid, oleyl alcohol, poloxamer, polyoxyethylene 50 stearate, polyoxyl
.35. . . oil, polyoxyl 10 oleyl ether, polyoxyl 20 cetostearyl ether,
polyoxyl 40 stearate, polysorbate 20, polysorbate 40, polysorbate 60,
polysorbate 80, propylene glycol diacetate, propylene
glycol monostearate, sodium lauryl sulfate, sodium stearate, sorbitan
mono-laurate, sorbitan mono-oleate, sorbitan mono-palmitate, sorbitan
monostearate, stearic acid, trolamine, and emulsifying wax;
wherein the suspending and/or viscosity-increasing agents are selected
from the group consisting of acacia, agar, alginic acid, aluminum
monostearate, bentonite,. . . cellulose, dextran, gelatin, guar gum,
veegum, hydroxyethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl
methylcellulose, magnesium-aluminum-silicate, methylcellulose, pectin,
polyethylene oxide, polyvinyl alcohol, povidone, propylene
glycol alginate, silicon dioxide, silicon dioxide, colloidal,
zinc oxide, sodium alginate tragacanth, xanthan gum,
α-d-gluconolactone, glycerol and mannitol; wherein the synthetic
suspending agents are selected from the group consisting. . .
19. A composition according to claim 1 wherein the microsphere
is prepared from a composition comprising dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine
, glycerol and propylene glycol.

20. A composition according to claim 1 wherein the microsphere
is prepared from a composition comprising dipalmitoylphosphatidylethanol
amine and phosphatidic acid in an amount of from 0.5 to 30 mole percent.
. . .
21. A composition according to claim 1 wherein the microsphere
is prepared from a composition comprising dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine
and distearoylphosphatidyl-choline in an amount of from 70 to 100 mole
percent.

22. A composition according to claim 1 wherein the microsphere
is prepared from a composition comprising: (I) a neutral lipid, (ii) a
negatively charged lipid, and (iii) a lipid bearing. . .
25. A composition according to claim 24 wherein the microsphere
is prepared from about 77.5 mole percent dipalmitoylphophatidylcholine,
about 12.5 mole percent of dipalmitoylphosphatidic acid, and about 10
mole percent. . .
26. A composition according to claim 24 wherein the microsphere
comprises about 82 mole percent dipalmitoylphophatidylcholine, about 10
mole percent of dipalmitoylphosphatidic acid, and about 8 mole percent
of dipalmitoylphosphatidylethanolamine-polyethyleneglycol. . .
31. A composition according to claim 1 wherein the gas filled
microsphere is stabilized.

32. A composition according to claim 1 wherein the gas filled
microsphere is in the form of a foam.

34. A composition of claim 1 wherein said microsphere
comprises a monolayer.

40. A method of claim 1 wherein said microsphere comprises a
polymer.

43. A composition of claim 1 wherein said microsphere
comprises a polysaccharide.
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47. A composition of claim 10 wherein said microsphere further
comprises polyethylene glycol.

50. A composition of claim 1 wherein said microsphere
comprises a surfactant.

59. A composition of claim 50 wherein said microsphere is
lyophilized.



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L19  ANSWER 1 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2006:227445  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                    Skin care compositions containing a sugar amine cross
                          reference to related application
INVENTOR(S):              Bissett, Donald Lynn, Hamilton, OH, UNITED STATES
                          Goodman, Laura Jackson, Hamilton, OH, UNITED STATES
                          Jewell-Motz, Elizabeth Ann, Cincinnati, OH, UNITED
                          STATES

                              NUMBER        KIND    DATE
                          --------------- ------ --------
PATENT INFORMATION:       US 2006193809      A1   20060831
APPLICATION INFO.:        US 2006-412264     A1   20060427  (11)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:     Division of Ser. No. US 2002-97716, filed on 13 Mar
                          2002, PENDING

                               NUMBER        DATE
                          ----------------- --------
PRIORITY INFORMATION:     US 2001-277805P   20010322 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Utility
FILE SEGMENT:             APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:     THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
                          DIVISION, WINTON HILL BUSINESS CENTER - BOX 161, 6110
                          CENTER HILL AVENUE, CINCINNATI, OH, 45224, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:         17
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:          1
LINE COUNT:               2217
AB       Topical skin care compositions containing sugar amines in combination with
         selected skin care actives and methods of using such compositions to
         regulate the condition of skin are disclosed. The compositions contain a
         safe and effective amount of a sugar amine in combination with either a safe
         and effective amount of a terpene alcohol and a safe and effective amount of
         a retinoid; a safe and effective amount of a terpene alcohol and a safe and
         effective amount of a peptide; a safe and effective amount of a retinoid and
         a safe and effective amount of a peptide; a safe and effective amount of
         tocopherol sorbate; or a safe and effective amount of a vitamin B.sub.3
         compound.


L19  ANSWER 2 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2006:221187  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                    Skin care composition containing a sugar amine
INVENTOR(S):              Bissett, Donald Lynn, Hamilton, OH, UNITED STATES
                          Goodman, Laura Jackson, Hamilton, OH, UNITED STATES
                          Jewell-Motz, Elizabeth Ann, Cincinnati, OH, UNITED
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                              NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:       US 2006188467      A1   20060824
APPLICATION INFO.:        US 2006-412259     A1   20060427  (11)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:     Division of Ser. No. US 2002-97716, filed on 13 Mar
                          2002, PENDING

                               NUMBER        DATE
                          ----------------- --------
PRIORITY INFORMATION:     US 2001-277805P   20010322 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Utility
FILE SEGMENT:             APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:     THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
                          DIVISION, WINTON HILL BUSINESS CENTER - BOX 161, 6110
                          CENTER HILL AVENUE, CINCINNATI, OH, 45224, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:         19
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:          1
LINE COUNT:               2224
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       Topical skin care compositions containing sugar amines in combination with
         selected skin care actives and methods of using such compositions to
         regulate the condition of skin are disclosed. The compositions contain a
         safe and effective amount of a sugar amine in combination with either a safe
         and effective amount of a terpene alcohol and a safe and effective amount of
         a retinoid; a safe and effective amount of a terpene alcohol and a safe and
         effective amount of a peptide; a safe and effective amount of a retinoid and
         a safe and effective amount of a peptide; a safe and effective amount of
         tocopherol sorbate; or a safe and effective amount of a vitamin B.sub.3
         compound.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 3 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2006:221182  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                    Skin care compositions containing a sugar amine
INVENTOR(S):              Bissett, Donald Lynn, Hamilton, OH, UNITED STATES
                          Goodman, Laura Jackson, Hamilton, OH, UNITED STATES
                          Jewell-Motz, Elizabeth Ann, Cincinnati, OH, UNITED
                          STATES

                              NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:       US 2006188462      A1   20060824
APPLICATION INFO.:        US 2006-412355     A1   20060427  (11)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:     Continuation of Ser. No. US 2002-97716, filed on 13 Mar
                          2002, PENDING

                               NUMBER        DATE
                          ----------------- --------
PRIORITY INFORMATION:     US 2001-277805P   20010322 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Utility
FILE SEGMENT:             APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:     THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
                          DIVISION, WINTON HILL BUSINESS CENTER - BOX 161, 6110
                          CENTER HILL AVENUE, CINCINNATI, OH, 45224, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:         20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:          1
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LINE COUNT:               2233
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       Topical skin care compositions containing sugar amines in combination with
         selected skin care actives and methods of using such compositions to
         regulate the condition of skin are disclosed. The compositions contain a
         safe and effective amount of a sugar amine in combination with either a safe
         and effective amount of a terpene alcohol and a safe and effective amount of
         a retinoid; a safe and effective amount of a terpene alcohol and a safe and
         effective amount of a peptide; a safe and effective amount of a retinoid and
         a safe and effective amount of a peptide; a safe and effective amount of
         tocopherol sorbate; or a safe and effective amount of a vitamin B.sub.3
         compound.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 4 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2006:189457  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                    Topical Use of Valproic Acid for the Prevention or
                          Treatment of Skin Disorders
INVENTOR(S):              Pelicci, Pier Giuseppe, Opera (Milan), ITALY
                          Chimenti, Sergio, Roma, ITALY
                          Costanzo, Antonio, Roma, ITALY
                          Nistico, Steven Paul, Roma, ITALY
                          Paolino, Donatella, Pedara, ITALY
                          Minucci, Saverio, Opera (Milan), ITALY

                              NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:       US 2006160897      A1   20060720
APPLICATION INFO.:        US 2005-275258     A1   20051221  (11)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:     Continuation of Ser. No. WO 2004-EP6789, filed on 23
                          Jun 2004, UNKNOWN

                               NUMBER        DATE
                          ----------------- --------
PRIORITY INFORMATION:     EP 2003-14278     20030625
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Utility
FILE SEGMENT:             APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:     CERMAK & KENEALY LLP, 515 E. BRADDOCK RD, SUITE B,
                          ALEXANDRIA, VA, 22314, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:         27
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:          1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:       19 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:               2388
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       The present invention relates to a topically applicable formulation
         containing Valproic Acid or a derivative thereof which can be used alone or
         in combination with topically applicable formulations of retinoids or of
         nuclear receptor ligands, or of chemotherapeutic agents (e.g. 5-
         Fluorouracil). The formulation is useful for the topical treatment of
         cancerous skin disorders, such as Basal Cell Carcinoma, Squamous Cell
         Carcinoma, Keratoakantoma, Bowen Disease, cutaneous T-Cell Lymphoma and also
         for the topical treatment of pre-malignant lesions, and of inflammations of
         the skin and/or mucosa. The invention also relates to the use of this
         topically applicable formulation for the protection from UV light and for
         the treatment of sun burn. The invention includes the use of VPA for the
         manufacture of a clinically used medicament for the topical treatment of the
         human diseases listed above.
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CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 5 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2006:181388  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Triazine derivatives as uv absorbers
INVENTOR(S):            Ehlis, Thomas, Freiburg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
                        Huglin, Dietmar, Weil am Rhein, GERMANY, FEDERAL
                        REPUBLIC OF
                        Borsos, Elek, Birsfleden, SWITZERLAND

                            NUMBER        KIND   DATE
                        --------------- ------ --------
PATENT INFORMATION:     US 2006153783     A1   20060713
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 2004-542467    A1   20040113  (10)
                        WO 2004-EP164          20040113
                                               20050715  PCT 371 date

                              NUMBER        DATE
                        ------------------ --------
PRIORITY INFORMATION:   EP 2003-405018     20030120
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   CIBA SPECIALTY CHEMICALS CORPORATION, PATENT
                        DEPARTMENT, 540 WHITE PLAINS RD, P O BOX 2005,
                        TARRYTOWN, NY, 10591-9005, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       13
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
LINE COUNT:             2121
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB      The present invention relates to new compounds of formula (I), wherein
        R.sub.1, R.sub.2, R.sub.3, R.sub.4, R.sub.5, R.sub.6, R.sub.7, and R.sub.8
        independently from each other are hydrogen; C.sub.1- C.sub.18alkyl; C.sub.2-
        C.sub.18alkenyl; C.sub.5-C.sub.7, cycloalkyl; C.sub.1-C.sub.6alkylene-
        C.sub.5-C.sub.7, cycloalkyl; R.sub.9 is hydrogen; C.sub.1-C.sub.18alkyl;
        C.sub.2-C.sub.18alkenyl; C.sub.5-C.sub.7cycloalkyl; C.sub.1-C.sub.6alkylene-
        C.sub.5- C.sub.7cycloalkyl; C.sub.6-C.sub.10aryl; A is --S--; --O-- or --
        NR.sub.10--, wherein R.sub.10 has the same meanings as R.sub.9; X is
        COOR.sub.11; CONR.sub.12R.sub.13; SO.sub.3, R.sub.14; or
        SO.sub.2NR.sub.15R.sub.16, wherein R.sub.11, R.sub.12, R.sub.13, R.sub.14,
        R.sub.15, and R.sub.16, have independently from each other the same meanings
        as R.sub.9; to their preparation and to their use as UV absorbers in
        cosmetic and pharmaceutical formulations.    ##STR1##


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 6 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2006:166479  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Cosmetic and pharmaceutical foam
INVENTOR(S):            Tamarkin, Dov, Maccabim, ISRAEL
                        Friedman, Doron, Karmei Yosef, ISRAEL
                        Eini, Meir, Ness Ziona, ISRAEL
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     Foamix Ltd., Ness Ziona, ISRAEL, 74104 (non-U.S.
                        corporation)

                            NUMBER        KIND   DATE
                        --------------- ------ --------
PATENT INFORMATION:     US 2006140984     A1   20060629
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 2003-532618    A1   20031024  (10)
                        WO 2003-IB5527         20031024
                                               20051222  PCT 371 date

                              NUMBER        DATE
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PRIORITY INFORMATION:   IL 2002-152486     20021025
                        US 2002-429546P    20021129 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   WILMER CUTLER PICKERING HALE AND DORR LLP, 60 STATE
                        STREET, BOSTON, MA, 02109, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       87
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:     2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:             2227
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB      The invention relates to an alcohol-free cosmetic or pharmaceutical foam
        carrier comprising water, a hydrophobic solvent, a foam adjuvant agent, a
        surface-active agent and a water gelling agent. The cosmetic or
        pharmaceutical foam carrier does not contain aliphatic alcohols, making it
        non-irritating and non-drying. The alcohol-free foam carrier is suitable for
        inclusion of both water-soluble and oil soluble pharmaceutical and cosmetic
        agents.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 7 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2006:130704  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Cosmetic compositions containing Sophora alopecuroides
                        L. extracts
INVENTOR(S):            Harichian, Bijan, Warren, NJ, UNITED STATES
                        Zou, Minliang, Shanghai, CHINA
                        Wang, Hongqiang, Shanghai, CHINA
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     Unilever Home & Personal Care USA, Division Of Conopco,
                        Inc. (U.S. corporation)

                            NUMBER        KIND   DATE
                        --------------- ------ --------
PATENT INFORMATION:     US 2006110341     A1   20060525
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 2004-997204    A1   20041124  (10)
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   UNILEVER INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY GROUP, 700 SYLVAN
                        AVENUE,, BLDG C2 SOUTH, ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, NJ,
                        07632-3100, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
LINE COUNT:             652
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB      Disclosed are extracts of Sophora alopecuroides L. as cosmetic skin
        lightening agents alone or in combination with other skin benefit agents and
        together with a cosmetic vehicle. Also disclosed are active ingredients in
        the extracts, including Alopecurone A, Alopecurone B, Sophoraflavone-G,
        Sophoraflavone-I, Sophoraflavone-K, and mixtures thereof. The inventive
        extracts, compositions and methods have effective skin lightening
        properties, may be easier to deliver to the skin and are available in
        nature.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 8 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2006:110627  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Method for preparing a cosmetic composition and
                        cosmetic composition prepared by this method
INVENTOR(S):            Belmar, Maria, Bedford, UNITED KINGDOM
                        Lips, Alexander, Edgewater, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC
                        OF
                        Young, Iain, Bedford, UNITED KINGDOM
                        Zhu, Shiping, Bedford, UNITED KINGDOM

                            NUMBER        KIND   DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:     US 2006093569     A1   20060504
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 2003-515371    A1   20030425  (10)
                        WO 2003-EP4366         20030425
                                               20051212  PCT 371 date

                              NUMBER        DATE
                        ------------------ --------
PRIORITY INFORMATION:   EP 2002-253621     20020522
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   UNILEVER INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY GROUP, 700 SYLVAN
                        AVENUE,, BLDG C2 SOUTH, ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, NJ,
                        07632-3100, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       19
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
LINE COUNT:             733
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB      A base composition comprising a fatty acid and an organic base to form at
        least partially a fatty acid organic soap is suitable for preparing a skin
        care composition by addition of relatively cold water.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 9 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2006:79914  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Formulations and method for treating baldness
INVENTOR(S):            Lintner, Karl, Rambouillet, FRANCE
                        Maschamberlin, Claire, Chevreuse, FRANCE
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     SEDERMA SAS, Le Perray-en-Yvelines cedex, FRANCE
                        (non-U.S. corporation)

                            NUMBER        KIND   DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:     US 2006067905     A1   20060330
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 2005-97666     A1   20050401  (11)
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   LERNER, DAVID, LITTENBERG,, KRUMHOLZ & MENTLIK, 600
                        SOUTH AVENUE WEST, WESTFIELD, NJ, 07090, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       36
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
LINE COUNT:             2972
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB      The present invention includes 1) a novel formulation for the treatment of
        hair loss comprising oleanolic acid (a 5α-reductase inhibitor), apigenin (a
        vasodilator), and biotinyl-GHK (a cell metabolism stimulant), 2) a novel
        additive for the treatment of hair loss comprising oleanolic acid, apigenin,
        biotinyl-GHK and a delivery agent, 3) a personal care, cosmetic, and/or
        dermopharmaceutical composition comprising oleanolic acid, apigenin,
        biotinyl-GHK, and at least one additional ingredient, and 4) a method for
        treating hair loss comprising the administration of oleanolic acid,
        apigenin, and biotinyl-GHK.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 10 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2006:73773  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Sanitary napkins with hydrophobic lotions
INVENTOR(S):            Gatto, Joseph Anthony, Deerfield Twp, OH, UNITED STATES
                        Warren, Raphael, Amberly Village, OH, UNITED STATES
                        Hammons, John Lee, Fairfield Twp, OH, UNITED STATES

                            NUMBER        KIND   DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:     US 2006062816     A1   20060323
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 2005-222654    A1   20050909  (11)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:   Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-152924, filed
                        on 21 May 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser.
                        No. US 2001-968154, filed on 1 Oct 2001, ABANDONED
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
                        DIVISION, WINTON HILL TECHNICAL CENTER - BOX 161, 6110
                        CENTER HILL AVENUE, CINCINNATI, OH, 45224, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       22
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:     1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:             1496
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB      A catamenial device comprising a liquid pervious topsheet, the topsheet
        having an inner surface oriented toward the interior of the absorbent
        article and an outer surface oriented toward the body of the wearer when the
        absorbent article is being worn. At least a portion of the topsheet outer
        surface comprises an effective amount of a lotion coating which is semi-
        solid or solid at about 25° C. and which is partially transferable to the
        wearer's body. The lotion coating comprises from about 60 to about 99.9% of
        a carrier comprising a petroleum based hydrocarbon and lower molecular
        weight glycols or polyols and from about 0.2 to about 65% of a fatty alcohol
        with a melting point from about 450 C to about 110° C. A backsheet is joined
        to the topsheet and an absorbent core is disposed between the topsheet and
        the backsheet.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 11 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2005:292511  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Cosmetic compositions containing Nigrospora sphaerica
                        extracts
INVENTOR(S):            Bajor, John Steven, Ramsey, NJ, UNITED STATES
                        Barratt, Michael James, Oak Ridge, NJ, UNITED STATES
                        Bosko, Carol Annette, Oradell, NJ, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     Unilever Home & Personal Care USA, Division Of Conopco,
                        Inc. (U.S. corporation)
                        NUMBER        KIND    DATE
                        ---------------- ------ --------
PATENT INFORMATION:     US 2005255056     A1    20051117
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 2004-843489    A1    20040511  (10)
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   UNILEVER INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY GROUP, 700 SYLVAN
                        AVENUE,, BLDG C2 SOUTH, ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, NJ,
                        07632-3100, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       19
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
LINE COUNT:             626
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       Disclosed are extracts of Nigrospora sphaerica as cosmetic skin benefit
         agents, preferably as skin lightening agents alone or in combination with
         other skin benefit agents and together with a cosmetic vehicle. The
         inventive extracts, compositions and methods have effective skin lightening
         properties, may be easier to deliver to the skin, and are commercially
         available or cost-effective and available in nature.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 12 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2005:292510  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Merocyanine derivatives for cosmetic use
INVENTOR(S):            Wagner, Barbara, Lorrach, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
                        Ehlis, Thomas, Freiburg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
                        Eichin, Kai, Wittlingen, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

                        NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:     US 2005255055     A1    20051117
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 2003-520840    A1    20030701  (10)
                        WO 2003-EP6955          20030701
                                                20050107  PCT 371 date

                          NUMBER          DATE
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PRIORITY INFORMATION:   EP 2002-405582    20020710
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   CIBA SPECIALTY CHEMICALS CORPORATION, PATENT
                        DEPARTMENT, 540 WHITE PLAINS RD, P O BOX 2005,
                        TARRYTOWN, NY, 10591-9005, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
LINE COUNT:             2198
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       The use is described of merocyanine derivatives of formula (1), wherein
         R.sub.1 and R.sub.2 are each independently of the other hydrogen; C.sub.1-
         C.sub.22alkyl; cyclo-C.sub.3C.sub.8alkyl; or unsubstituted or C.sub.1-
         C.sub.5alkyl- or C.sub:1-C.sub.5alkoxy-substituted C.sub.6-C.sub.20aryl;
         orl; or R.sub.1 and R.sub.2 together with the nitrogen atom linking them
         form a --(CH.sub.2).sub.m-- ring which is uninterrupted or, interrupted by -
         -O-- or by --NH--; R.sub.3 is a cyano group; --COOR.sub.5; --CONHR.sub.5; --
         COR.sub.5; or --SO.sub.2R.sub.5; R.sub.4 is a cyano group; --COOR.sub.6; --
         CONHR.sub.6; --COR.sub.6; or --SO.sub.2R.sub.6; R.sub.5 and R.sub.6 are each
         independently of the other C.sub.1-C.sub.22alkyl; or unsubstituted or
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         C.sub.1-C.sub.5alkyl substituted C.sub.6-C.sub.20aryl; or R.sub.3 and
         R.sub.4 together or R.sub.5 and R.sub.6 together form in a 5- to 7-membered,
         monocyclic, carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring; Z.sub.1, and Z.sub.2 are each
         independently of the other a --(CH.sub.2).sub.n-- group which is
         uninterrupted or interrupted by --O--, --S--, or by --NR.sub.7--, and/or is
         unsubstituted or substituted by C.sub.1-C.sub.5alkyl; R.sub.7 is
         (C.sub.1C.sub.5alkyl; 1 is from 1 to 4; m is from 1 to 7; n is from 1 to 4;
         when n=2, R.sub.1, R.sub.5 or R.sub.6 is a bivalent alkyl group; or R.sub.1,
         and R.sub.2 together with the 2 nitrogen atoms linking them form a --
         (CH.sub.2).sub.m-- ring; when n=3, R.sub.1, R.sub.5 or R.sub.6 is a
         trivalent alkyl group: when n=4, R.sub.1, R.sub.5 or R.sub.6 is a
         tetravalent alkyl group; and R.sub.1, and R.sub.2 in formula (1) are not
         simultaneously hydrogen, in protecting human and animal hair and skin from
         UV radiation.    ##STR1##


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 13 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2005:226511  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Micropigment mixtures
INVENTOR(S):            Comte, Christine, Huningue, FRANCE
                        Mongiat, Sebastien, Sierentz, FRANCE

                        NUMBER        KIND    DATE
                        ---------------- ------ --------
PATENT INFORMATION:     US 2005196360     A1    20050908
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 2003-503151    A1    20030123  (10)
                        WO 2003-EP619           20030123
                                                20040728  PCT 371 date

                          NUMBER          DATE
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PRIORITY INFORMATION:   EP 2002-405061    20020131
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   CIBA SPECIALTY CHEMICALS CORPORATION, PATENT
                        DEPARTMENT, 540 WHITE PLAINS RD, P O BOX 2005,
                        TARRYTOWN, NY, 10591-9005, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       9
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
LINE COUNT:             1501
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       Disclosed is a UV absorber mixture, comprising (a) 1% to 60% of a micronised
         UV broadband absorber of formula: Formula (I); wherein R.sub.1 is C.sub.1-
         C.sub.12alkyl; or phenyl-substituted C.sub.1-C.sub.12alkyl; and (b) 1% to
         60% by weight of a water dispersible and/or oil-dispersible coated titanium
         di-oxide. The UV absorber mixture shows synergistic effect with respect to
         the UPF. ##STR1##


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 14 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2005:220515  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Skin lightening agents, compositions and methods
INVENTOR(S):            Harichian, Bijan, Warren, NJ, UNITED STATES
                        Rosa, Jose, Edgewater, NJ, UNITED STATES
                        Barratt, Michael James, Oak Ridge, NJ, UNITED STATES
                        Bosko, Carol Annette, Oradell, NJ, UNITED STATES
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                        Bajor, John Steven, Ramsey, NJ, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     Unilever Home & Personal Care USA, Division Of Conopco,
                        Inc. (U.S. corporation)

                        NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:     US 2005191250     A1    20050901
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 2004-789293    A1    20040227  (10)
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   UNILEVER INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY GROUP, 700 SYLVAN
                        AVENUE,, BLDG C2 SOUTH, ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, NJ,
                        07632-3100, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
LINE COUNT:             807
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       Disclosed are coumarin derived compounds of formula I as skin lightening
         agents alone or in combination with other skin benefit agents and together
         with a cosmetic vehicle:    ##STR1##


Where each or both R.sub.1 and/or R.sub.2 represents hydrogen (H); linear or
       branched, saturated or unsaturated C.sub.1-C.sub.12 alkyl, alkenyl,
       acyl, or heteroalkyl (preferably, alkoxy) groups; and
R.sub.3 represents linear or branched, cyclic or acyclic, saturated or
       unsaturated C.sub.1-C.sub.12 alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl,
       or heteroalkyl group; and
R.sub.4 represents a hydrogen atom (H); straight or branched, cyclic or
       acyclic, saturated or unsaturated, containing or not containing a
       heteroatom C.sub.1-C.sub.22 alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl,
       heteroalkyl, aryl, or heteroaryl group. In a most preferred embodiment,
       each R.sub.1, R.sub.2 and R.sub.4 represent H, while R.sub.3 represents
       a methyl group, referred to herein as a 4-methyl 7-hydroxy-coumarin
       derivative, or coumarin derived resorcinol derivative, which may be
       prepared by catalytic (nickel or paladium catalyst) hydrogenation of
       4-methyl 7-hydroxy-coumarin followed by hydrolysis. The inventive
       compounds, compositions and methods have effective skin lightening
       properties, may be less irritating to the skin, and are cost-effective
       and relatively simple to manufacture. Also disclosed are processes for
       making the inventive compounds of general formula I from
       4-substituted-7-hydroxy coumarin derivatives.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 15 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2005:202138  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Aminophenylbenzothiazole compounds
INVENTOR(S):            Wagner, Barbara, Lorrach, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
                        Ehlis, Thomas, Freiburg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
                        Mongiat, Sebastien, Sierentz, FRANCE
                        Eichin, Kai, Wittlingen, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

                        NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:     US 2005175554     A1    20050811
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 2003-511852    A1    20030414  (10)
                        WO 2003-EP3870          20030414

                          NUMBER          DATE
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PRIORITY INFORMATION:   EP 2002-405311    20020417
                        CH 2003-213502    20021216
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   CIBA SPECIALTY CHEMICALS CORPORATION, PATENT
                        DEPARTMENT, 540 WHITE PLAINS RD, P O BOX 2005,
                        TARRYTOWN, NY, 10591-9005, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       16
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
LINE COUNT:             1653
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       The Use, as a UV filter, of a compound of formula (I), wherein R.sub.1 and
         R.sub.2 are each independently of the other hydrogen; unsubstituted or halo-
         , amino-, mono- or di-C.sub.1-C.sub.5alkylamino-, cyano- or C.sub.1-
         C.sub.5alkoxy-substituted C.sub.1-C.sub.22alkyl, C.sub.5-C.sub.10cycloalkyl,
         carboxy-C.sub.1-C.sub.22alkyl, carboxy-C.sub.6-C.sub.10aryl, C.sub.6-
         C.sub.10aryl, C.sub.6-C.sub.10aryl- C.sub.1-C.sub.5alkyl; carbamoyl; or
         sulfamoyl; or R.sub.1 and R.sub.2, together with the nitrogen atom linking
         them, form a 5- to 7-membered heterocyclic radical; and R.sub.3 is hydrogen;
         or C.sub.1-C.sub.22alkyl; and R.sub.4 is hydrogen; hydroxy; C.sub.1-
         C.sub.22alkyl; or C.sub.1-C.sub.22alkoxy; is described. The compounds of
         formula (I) are suitable especially as UV filters in cosmetic preparations.
         ##STR1##


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 16 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2005:176873  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Aqueous medium for production of skin friendly
                        non-woven materials
INVENTOR(S):            Wild, Christine, Hilden, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
                        Neuss, Michael, Koeln, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
                        Mathis, Raymond, Duesseldorf, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC
                        OF

                        NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:     US 2005152953     A1    20050714
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 2003-504674    A1    20030206  (10)
                        WO 2003-EP1155          20030206

                          NUMBER          DATE
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PRIORITY INFORMATION:   DE 2002-10206617  20020215
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   COGNIS CORPORATION, PATENT DEPARTMENT, 300 BROOKSIDE
                        AVENUE, AMBLER, PA, 19002, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       16
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1-11
LINE COUNT:             432
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       A composition for use on hygiene articles containing: (a) from about 5 to
         50% by weight of a first oil component having a melting point of from about
         25 to 37° C.; (b) from about 5 to 50% by weight of a second oil component
         having a melting point of from about 40 to 60° C.; (c) optionally, a
         nonionic emulsifier; and (d) remainder, water, all weights being based on
         the total weight of the composition.
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CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 17 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2005:150721  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                   Uv absorber compositions comprising a
                         hydroxyphenyltriazine compound
INVENTOR(S):             Haase, Jurg, Bettingen, SWITZERLAND
                         Ehlis, Thomas, Freiburg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
                         Borsos, Elek, Birsfelden, SWITZERLAND
                         Huglin, Dietmar, Weil am Rhein, GERMANY, FEDERAL
                         REPUBLIC OF
                         Herzog, Bernd, Grenzach-Wyhlen, GERMANY, FEDERAL
                         REPUBLIC OF

                             NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:      US 2005129632      A1   20050616
APPLICATION INFO.:       US 2003-507295     A1   20030304  (10)
                         WO 2003-EP2200          20030304

                              NUMBER        DATE
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PRIORITY INFORMATION:    EP 2002-405188     20020312
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Utility
FILE SEGMENT:            APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:    CIBA SPECIALTY CHEMICALS CORPORATION, PATENT
                         DEPARTMENT, 540 WHITE PLAINS RD, P O BOX 2005,
                         TARRYTOWN, NY, 10591-9005, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:        26
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:         1
LINE COUNT:              1805
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       UV absorber compositions are described, comprising (a) from 1 to 99% by
         weight of a hydroxyphenyltriazine compound of formula (I) wherein R.sub.1,
         R.sub.2 and R.sub.3 are each independently of the others C.sub.1-C.sub.18
         alkyl; C.sub.2-C.sub.10,alkenyl; or phenyl-C.sub.1-C.sub.4 alkyl; R.sub.4 is
         hydrogen; or C.sub.1-C.sub.5alkyl; and (b) from 99 to 1% by weight of a
         further UV absorber selected from the group of (b) hydroxyphenyltriazines
         that are different from component (a), (b.sub.2) benzotriazoles, (b.sub.3)
         dibenzoylmethane derivatives and (b.sub.4) camphor derivatives. The
         compositions are suitable as UV filters in cosmetic compositions. ##STR1##

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 18 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2005:87012  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                   Topical composition
INVENTOR(S):             Sako, Takashi, Kobe, JAPAN
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):      The Procter & Gamble Company (non-U.S. corporation)

                             NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:      US 2005074474      A1   20050407
APPLICATION INFO.:       US 2004-957565     A1   20041001  (10)

                              NUMBER        DATE
                         ----------------- --------
PRIORITY INFORMATION:    US 2003-508387P    20031003 (60)
                         US 2004-550105P    20040304 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Utility
FILE SEGMENT:            APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:    THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
                         DIVISION, WINTON HILL TECHNICAL CENTER - BOX 161, 6110
                         CENTER HILL AVENUE, CINCINNATI, OH, 45224
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:        10
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:         1
LINE COUNT:              1495
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       Disclosed is a topical composition comprising: (1) a porous spherical
         disintegrative silica impregnated with a water-insoluble skin benefit agent,
         wherein: (a) the porous spherical disintegrative silica has an average
         volume particle size of from about 3 µm to about 20 µm, a maximum particle
         size of no more than about 50 µm, and a pore volume of from about 1.5
         cm.sup.3/g to about 3.0 cm.sup.3/g; and provides a certain dynamic
         viscoelasticity when sheared; (b) the water-insoluble skin benefit agent
         having a solubility in water at less than about 0.1 g/l at 25° C. and having
         a molecular weight of no more than about 5,000, selected from the group
         consisting of liquid water-insoluble skin benefit agents, solid water-
         insoluble skin benefit agents which dissolve in liquid water-insoluble skin
         benefit agents, solid water-insoluble skin benefit agents which dissolve in
         emollients and/or volatile solvents, and mixtures thereof; and (2) a
         suitable carrier.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 19 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2005:87010  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                   Moisturizing compositions
INVENTOR(S):             Novikov, Alexander, Framingham, MA, UNITED STATES
                         Thong, Stephen, Needham, MA, UNITED STATES
                         O'Grady, Janet Kelley, Westwood, MA, UNITED STATES

                             NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:      US 2005074472      A1   20050407
APPLICATION INFO.:       US 2003-679738     A1   20031006  (10)
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Utility
FILE SEGMENT:            APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:    FISH & RICHARDSON PC, 225 FRANKLIN ST, BOSTON, MA,
                         02110
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:        29
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:         1
LINE COUNT:              334
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       Moisturizing compositions containing bilayered vesicles, e.g.,
         microvesicles, are provided. In some implementations, the vesicles include
         an ethoxylated polyol ester of a fatty acid, a sterol, and a long chain
         fatty alcohol.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 20 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2004:306462  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                   Multi-purpose polymers, methods and compositions
INVENTOR(S):             Tamareselvy, Krishnan, Brecksville, OH, UNITED STATES
                         Greenslade, Charles T., Willoughby, OH, UNITED STATES
                         Schmucker-Castner, Julie F., Strongsville, OH, UNITED
                         STATES

                             NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:      US 2004241130      A1   20041202
APPLICATION INFO.:       US 2004-795666     A1   20040308  (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:    Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2003-646856, filed
                         on 22 Aug 2003, PENDING

                              NUMBER        DATE
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PRIORITY INFORMATION:    US 2002-410697P    20020913 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Utility
FILE SEGMENT:            APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:    NOVEON IP HOLDINGS CORP., 9911 BRECKSVILLE ROAD,
                         CLEVELAND, OH, 44141-3247
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:        20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:         1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:      2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:              4166
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       Disclosed are multi-purpose polymers that are the polymerization product of
         a monomer mixture comprising at least one amino-substituted vinyl monomer;
         at least one nonionic vinyl monomer; at least one associative vinyl monomer;
         at least one semihydrophobic vinyl surfactant monomer; and, optionally,
         comprising one or more hydroxy-substituted nonionic vinyl monomer,
         crosslinking monomer, chain transfer agent or polymeric stabilizer. These
         vinyl addition polymers have a combination of substituents, including amino
         substituents that provide cationic properties at low pH, hydrophobic
         substituents, hydrophobically modified polyoxyalkylene substituents, and
         hydrophilic polyoxyalkylene substituents. The polymers provide surprisingly
         beneficial Theological properties in acidic aqueous compositions, and are
         compatible with cationic materials. Additionally, this invention relates to
         the incorporation of a basic material after the addition of an acidic
         material to reduce the pH of the composition without negatively impacting
         the viscosity of the composition. The multi-purpose polymers are useful in a
         variety of products for personal care, health care, household care,
         institutional and industrial care, and industrial applications.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.


=> d 119 21-40 ibib abs

L19  ANSWER 21 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2004:298699  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                   Wax-based compositions
INVENTOR(S):             Ansmann, Achim, Erkrath, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
                         Issberner, Ulrich, Rommerskirchen, GERMANY, FEDERAL
                         REPUBLIC OF
                         Bruening, Stefan, Duesseldorf, GERMANY, FEDERAL
                         REPUBLIC OF
                         Jackwerth, Bettina, Langenfeld, GERMANY, FEDERAL
                         REPUBLIC OF
                         Hoffmann, Daniele, Duesseldorf, GERMANY, FEDERAL
                         REPUBLIC OF

                             NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:      US 2004234561      A1   20041125
APPLICATION INFO.:       US 2004-483534     A1   20040629  (10)
                         WO 2002-EP7787          20020712

                              NUMBER        DATE
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PRIORITY INFORMATION:    DE 2001-10133399   20010713
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Utility
FILE SEGMENT:            APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:    COGNIS CORPORATION, PATENT DEPARTMENT, 300 BROOKSIDE
                         AVENUE, AMBLER, PA, 19002
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:        20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:         CLM-01-15
LINE COUNT:              1374
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       A composition for use on personal hygiene articles containing: (a) a primary
         wax or oil component selected from the group consisting of a C.sub.14-30
         dialkyl carbonate, a C.sub.14-30 dialkylene carbonate, and mixtures thereof;
         and (b) up to about 10% by weight of water, and wherein the composition has
         a melting point above about 25° C.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 22 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2004:246597  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                   Symmetrical triazine derivatives
INVENTOR(S):             Ehlis, Thomas, Freiburg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
                         Muller, Stefan, Rheinfelden, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC
                         OF
                         Hayoz, Pascal, Hofstetten, SWITZERLAND

                             NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:      US 2004191191      A1   20040930
APPLICATION INFO.:       US 2004-804676     A1   20040319  (10)

                              NUMBER        DATE
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PRIORITY INFORMATION:    EP 2003-100758     20030324
                         EP 2003-102325     20030729
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Utility
FILE SEGMENT:            APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:    CIBA SPECIALTY CHEMICALS CORPORATION, PATENT
                         DEPARTMENT, 540 WHITE PLAINS RD, P O BOX 2005,
                         TARRYTOWN, NY, 10591-9005
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:        37
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:         1
LINE COUNT:              3343
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       Disclosed is the use of the compounds of formula  ##STR1##


         wherein


         A is a radical of formula  ##STR2##
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        R.sub.1 and R.sub.5 independently from each other are hydrogen; C.sub.1-
        C.sub.18alkyl; or C.sub.6-C.sub.12aryl;


        R.sub.2, R.sub.3 and R.sub.4 independently from each other are hydrogen; or
        a radical of formula   ##STR3##


        wherein, in formula (1a), at least one of the radicals R.sub.2, R.sub.3 and
        R.sub.4 are a radical of formula (1c);


        R.sub.6, R.sub.7, R.sub.8, R.sub.9 and R.sub.10 independently from each
        other are hydrogen; hydroxy; halogen; C.sub.1-C.sub.18alkyl; C.sub.1-
        C.sub.18alkoxy; C.sub.6-C.sub.12aryl; biphenylyl; C.sub.6-C.sub.12aryloxy;
        C.sub.1-C.sub.18alkylthio; carboxy; --COOH; C.sub.1-C.sub.18-alkylcarboxyl;
        aminocarbonyl; or mono- or di-C.sub.1-C.sub.18alkylamino; C.sub.1-
        C.sub.10acylamino; --COOH;


        M is an alkali metal ion;


        x is 1 or 2; and


        y is a number from 2 to 10;


        for the protection of human and animal hair and skin against the damaging
        effect of UV radiation.


        The compounds of formula (1) are high effective UV absorbers for cosmetic
        formulations aund can be--depending on their physical properties be used in
        micronized or soluble form.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 23 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2004:184126  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Emollients and cosmetic preparations
INVENTOR(S):            Ansmann, Achim, Erkrath, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
                        Both, Sabine, Duesseldorf, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
                        Prinz, Daniela, Dormagen, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
                        Schoeffler, Nicole, Monheim, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC
                        OF
                        Westfechtel, Alfred, Hilden, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC
                        OF

                               NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:     US 2004142009       A1    20040722
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 2003-719588      A1    20031121   (10)

                               NUMBER           DATE
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PRIORITY INFORMATION:   DE 2002-10254315    20021121
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DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   COGNIS CORPORATION, PATENT DEPARTMENT, 300 BROOKSIDE
                        AVENUE, AMBLER, PA, 19002
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       12
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
LINE COUNT:             958
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       Compounds of the formula (I):   ##STR1##


         wherein each of R.sub.1-R.sub.12 is independently hydrogen or a linear
         C.sub.1-20 alkyl group each of A.sub.1 and A.sub.2 is a 1, 2 or 3 ring
         carbon atom wherein A.sub.1 is substituted by R.sub.9 and R.sub.10 and
         A.sub.2 is substituted by R.sub.11 and R.sub.12; and wherein at least one of
         R.sub.1-R.sub.12 is a linear alkyl group having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms
         are emollients for use in cosmetics, lubricants and pharmaceutical
         preparations.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 24 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2004:172503  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Compositions containing mixtures of tetrapeptides and
                        tripeptides
INVENTOR(S):            Lintner, Karl, Rambouillet, FRANCE
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     SEDERMA S.A.S, Le Perray-en-Yvelines cedex, FRANCE
                        (non-U.S. corporation)

                               NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:     US 2004132667       A1    20040708
                        US 6974799          B2    20051213
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 2003-731921      A1    20031210   (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:   Continuation of Ser. No. WO 2003-EP14019, filed on 17
                        Nov 2003, UNKNOWN
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   LERNER, DAVID, LITTENBERG,, KRUMHOLZ & MENTLIK, 600
                        SOUTH AVENUE WEST, WESTFIELD, NJ, 07090
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       40
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
LINE COUNT:             3411
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       Pharmaceutical, personal care and cosmetic compositions containing a
         tripeptide and a tetrapeptide are useful for treating visible signs of aging
         including wrinkles, stretch marks and dark circles.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 25 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2004:158122  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Cosmetic or dermopharmaceutical compositions of
                        ceramides and polypeptides
INVENTOR(S):            Lintner, Karl, Rambouillet, FRANCE
                        Gabriele, Denise E., Brooklyn, NY, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     SEDERMA S.A.S., Le Perray-en-Yvelines cedex, FRANCE,
                        78612 (non-U.S. corporation)
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                               NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:     US 2004120918       A1    20040624
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 2003-742344      A1    20031219   (10)

                               NUMBER           DATE
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PRIORITY INFORMATION:   FR 2003-5707        20030512
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   LERNER, DAVID, LITTENBERG,, KRUMHOLZ & MENTLIK, 600
                        SOUTH AVENUE WEST, WESTFIELD, NJ, 07090
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       38
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
LINE COUNT:             3239
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       Personal care products including cosmetics, grooming products and topical
         pharmaceutical products can be produced including a polypeptide of between 3
         and 12 amino acids in length and a ceramide. These formulations are
         particularly useful in addressing wrinkles in human subjects and in
         particular facial skin and hands. Certain analogs and derivatives of these
         polypeptides may be used in these formulations and/or alone. Methods of
         using these formulations are also disclosed.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 26 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2004:158111  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Novel skin lightening agents, compositions and methods
INVENTOR(S):            Harichian, Bijan, Warren, NJ, UNITED STATES
                        Barratt, Michael James, Oak Ridge, NJ, UNITED STATES
                        Bosko, Carol Annette, Oradell, NJ, UNITED STATES
                        De Florio, Victor, Cranford, NJ, UNITED STATES
                        Rosa, Jose Guillermo, Edgewater, NJ, UNITED STATES
                        Tallman, Michael, Park Ridge, NJ, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     Unilever Home & Personal Care USA, Division Of Conopco,
                        Inc. (U.S. corporation)

                               NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:     US 2004120907       A1    20040624
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 2003-718988      A1    20031121   (10)

                               NUMBER           DATE
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PRIORITY INFORMATION:   US 2002-432857P     20021212 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   UNILEVER, PATENT DEPARTMENT, 45 RIVER ROAD, EDGEWATER,
                        NJ, 07020
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       18
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
LINE COUNT:             798
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       Compounds of formula I, process for making same, and cosmetic compositions
         and methods of skin lightening using compounds of formula I as skin
         lightening agents:   ##STR1##
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         Where each A.sub.1 and/or A.sub.2 independently is .dbd.H or COR, CO.sub.2R
         ,CONHR, the latter three having the following formula A: ##STR2##


          where R=C.sub.1-C.sub.18 saturated or unsaturated, linear or branched,
         hydrocarbon; and each Y.sub.1 and/or Y.sub.2 independently is H; C.sub.1-
         C.sub.18 saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon; or OZ, where Z=H or
         COR.sup.1, CO.sub.2R.sup.1,CONHR.sup.1 of formula B:   ##STR3##


          and where R.sup.1=C.sub.1-C.sub.18 saturated or unsaturated, linear or
         branched, hydrocarbon;


         X is Carbon, Nitrogen, Sulfur, or Oxygen; and N is in integer between 0 and
         2.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 27 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2004:152320  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Emulsions made from particular emulsifers
INVENTOR(S):            Baumoeller, Guido, Leichlingen, GERMANY, FEDERAL
                        REPUBLIC OF
                        Kawa, Rolf, Monheim, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
                        Spoerer, Roland, Kleinenbroich/Glehn, GERMANY, FEDERAL
                        REPUBLIC OF
                        Eichhorn, Stephan, Gernsheim, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC
                        OF

                               NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:     US 2004116542       A1    20040617
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 2003-466846      A1    20031217   (10)
                        WO 2002-EP167             20020110

                               NUMBER           DATE
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PRIORITY INFORMATION:   DE 2001-10102543    20010119
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   COGNIS CORPORATION, PATENT DEPARTMENT, 300 BROOKSIDE
                        AVENUE, AMBLER, PA, 19002
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       10
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
LINE COUNT:             1010
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       Oil-in-water emulsions comprised of: (a) a polyol poly-12- hydroxystearate
         polyester; (b) an alkyl polyglycoside; (c) an oil; and (d) from 5 to 30% by
         weight water. When used as paper additives, the emulsions significantly
         improve the softness and feel of the paper products.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 28 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2004:152317  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Late variant addition process for personal care
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                        products
INVENTOR(S):            Biercevicz, Walter Anthony, Prospect, CT, UNITED STATES
                        Manzari, Kenneth Paul, West Haven, CT, UNITED STATES
                        Divone, Peter Anthony, New York, NY, UNITED STATES
                        Priest, Kimberly Ann, Hamden, CT, UNITED STATES
                        Regan, Joseph James, Naugatuck, CT, UNITED STATES
                        Jungblut, Matthew, Lombard, IL, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     Unilever Home & Personal Care USA, Division of Conopco,
                        Inc. (U.S. corporation)

                            NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:     US 2004116539      A1    20040617
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 2002-320028     A1    20021216  (10)
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   UNILEVER, PATENT DEPARTMENT, 45 RIVER ROAD, EDGEWATER,
                        NJ, 07020
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       10
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:     4 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:             998
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       A process is provided for manufacture of a personal care composition. Steps
         include separately feeding a first phase and optionally a second phase into
         a blending tube, each of the phases moving through the tube at a rate of at
         least about 5 pounds per minute. Mixing occurs in a homogenizer, in
         particular a sonic agitator. Thereafter, a late variant addition phase which
         may include a fragrance, colorant and/or promotional ingredient is fed into
         the homogenized first phase. The combination is then conveyed to a static
         mixer for completion blending.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 29 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2004:151009  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Process for manufacture of personal care products
                        utilizing a concentrate water phase
INVENTOR(S):            Divone, Peter Anthony, New York, NY, UNITED STATES
                        Biercevicz, Walter Anthony, Prospect, CT, UNITED STATES
                        Regan, Joseph James, Naugatuck, CT, UNITED STATES
                        Bridges, Christy Ann, Fairfield, CT, UNITED STATES
                        Priest, Kimberly Ann, Hamden, CT, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     Unilever Home & Personal Care USA, Division of Conopco,
                        Inc. (U.S. corporation)

                            NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:     US 2004115230      A1    20040617
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 2002-320029     A1    20021216  (10)
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   UNILEVER, PATENT DEPARTMENT, 45 RIVER ROAD, EDGEWATER,
                        NJ, 07020
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       12
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:     2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:             769
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
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AB       A process which may be continuous is provided for manufacture of personal
         care product compositions. The process involves feeding a first water phase
         which is a concentrate containing most if not all water soluble ingredients
         of the composition into a blending tube. A second phase which can be oily or
         aqueous and a third water phase, the latter being essentially pure water,
         are also fed into the blending tube. All of the phases are transported
         through the tube at a flow rate of about 5 to about 5,000 Lbs./minute and at
         a pressure of about 10 to about 5,000 psi. Preferably the tube leads into a
         homogenizer such as a sonolator.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 30 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2004:150924  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Skin lightening agents, compositions and methods
INVENTOR(S):            Harichian, Bijan, Warren, NJ, UNITED STATES
                        Barratt, Michael James, Oak Ridge, NJ, UNITED STATES
                        Bosko, Carol Annette, Oradell, NJ, UNITED STATES
                        Tallman, Michael, Park Ridge, NJ, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     Unilever Home & Personal Care USA, Division of Conopco,
                        Inc. (U.S. corporation)

                            NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:     US 2004115145      A1    20040617
                        US 6875425         B2    20050405
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 2002-317484     A1    20021212  (10)
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   UNILEVER, PATENT DEPARTMENT, 45 RIVER ROAD, EDGEWATER,
                        NJ, 07020
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       16
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
LINE COUNT:             708
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       Cosmetic compositions and methods of skin lightening using compounds of
         formula I as skin lightening agents:   ##STR1##


         Wherein X represents Carbon, Nitrogen, Sulfur or Oxygen;


         each A.sub.1 and/or A.sub.2 independently is .dbd.H or COR, CO.sub.2R, CONHR
         having the following formula A:   ##STR2##


         where R.dbd.C.sub.1-C.sub.18 saturated or unsaturated, linear or branced,
         hydrocarbon; and each Y.sub.1 and/or Y.sub.2 independently is C.sub.1-
         C.sub.18 saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon or OZ, where Z.dbd.H or
         COR.sup.1, CO.sub.2R.sup.1, CONHR.sup.1 of formula B: ##STR3##


         and where R.sup.1.dbd.C.sub.1-C.sub.18 saturated or unsaturated, linear or
         branched, hydrocarbon.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 31 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
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ACCESSION NUMBER:       2004:144168  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Di-substituted resorcinols as skin lightening agents
INVENTOR(S):            Harichian, Bijan, Warren, NJ, UNITED STATES
                        Barratt, Michael James, Oak Ridge, NJ, UNITED STATES
                        Bosko, Carol Annette, Oradell, NJ, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     Unilever Home & Personal Care USA, Division Of Conopco,
                        Inc. (U.S. corporation)

                            NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:     US 2004109832      A1    20040610
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 2002-314627     A1    20021209  (10)
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   UNILEVER, PATENT DEPARTMENT, 45 RIVER ROAD, EDGEWATER,
                        NJ, 07020
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       17
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
LINE COUNT:             759
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       Cosmetic compositions and methods of skin lightening using compounds of
         formula I as skin lightening agents:   ##STR1##


         Where:


         each X.sub.1 and/or X.sub.2, independently, is .dbd.H or COR, CO.sub.2R,
         CONHR groups esented by the following formula A:   ##STR2##


         where R=C.sub.1-C.sub.18 saturated or unsaturated linear or branched
         hydrocarbon, and


         each R.sub.1 and/or R.sub.2, independently is a C.sub.1-C.sub.18 saturated
         or unsaturated, linear or branched, hydrocarbon group.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 32 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2004:69814  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Emulsions based on special emulsifiers
INVENTOR(S):            Baumoeller, Guido, Leichlingen, GERMANY, FEDERAL
                        REPUBLIC OF
                        Kawa, Rolf, Monheim, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
                        Eichhorn, Stephan, Gernsheim, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC
                        OF

                            NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:     US 2004053041      A1    20040318
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 2003-466235     A1    20030711  (10)
                        WO 2002-EP168            20020110

                              NUMBER          DATE
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PRIORITY INFORMATION:   DE 2001-10102500   20010119
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
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FILE SEGMENT:           APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   COGNIS CORPORATION, PATENT DEPARTMENT, 300 BROOKSIDE
                        AVENUE, AMBLER, PA, 19002
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       11
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
LINE COUNT:             936
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       The invention relates to water-in-oil or oil-in-water emulsions containing
         (a) polyol poly-12-hydroxy stearates, (b) oil bodies selected from the group
         containing glycerides, hydrocarbons, silicon oils, dialkyl ethers and
         dialkyl carbonates, or mixtures of the same, and (c) 5-25 weight % water.
         Said emulsions are characterised by exceptional softness and are suitable
         for use as body care agents, as well as impregnating and brightening agents
         for woven fabric, non-woven fabric and paper.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 33 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2004:69519  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Multi-purpose polymers, methods and compositions
INVENTOR(S):            Tamareselvy, Krishnan, Brecksville, OH, UNITED STATES
                        Barker, Thomas A., Akron, OH, UNITED STATES
                        Mullee, James E., Garrettsville, OH, UNITED STATES
                        Greenslade, Charles T., Willoughby, OH, UNITED STATES
                        Schmucker-Castner, Julie F., Strongsville, OH, UNITED
                        STATES
                        Filla, Deborah S., Twinsburg, OH, UNITED STATES

                            NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:     US 2004052746      A1    20040318
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 2003-646856     A1    20030822  (10)

                              NUMBER          DATE
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PRIORITY INFORMATION:   US 2002-410697P    20020913 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   Noveon, Inc., Legal Department, 9911 Brecksville Road,
                        Cleveland, OH, 44141-3247
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       71
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
LINE COUNT:             4095
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       Disclosed are multi-purpose polymers that are the polymerization product of
         a monomer mixture comprising at least one amino-substituted vinyl monomer;
         at least one nonionic vinyl monomer; at least one associative vinyl monomer;
         at least one semihydrophobic vinyl surfactant monomer; and, optionally,
         comprising one or more hydroxy-substituted nonionic vinyl monomer,
         crosslinking monomer, chain transfer agent or polymeric stabilizer. These
         vinyl addition polymers have a combination of substituents, including amino
         substituents that provide cationic properties at low pH, hydrophobic
         substituents, hydrophobically modified polyoxyalkylene substituents, and
         hydrophilic polyoxyalkylene substituents. The polymers provide surprisingly
         beneficial rheological properties in acidic aqueous compositions, and are
         compatible with cationic materials. The multi-purpose polymers are useful in
         a variety of products for personal care, health care, household care,
         institutional and industrial care, and industrial applications.
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CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 34 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2003:264759  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Stabilization of sunscreens in cosmetic compositions
INVENTOR(S):            Love, Arthur Ray, Nutley, NJ, UNITED STATES
                        Kerschner, Judith Lynne, Hawthorne, NJ, UNITED STATES
                        Barratt, Michael James, Oak Ridge, NJ, UNITED STATES
                        Zhou, Yan, Montville, NJ, UNITED STATES
                        Chandar, Prem, Closter, NJ, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     Unilever Home & Personal Care USA, Division of Conopco,
                        Inc. (U.S. corporation)

                            NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:     US 2003185773      A1   20031002
                        US 6869598         B2   20050322
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 2003-385914     A1   20030311  (10)

                              NUMBER        DATE
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PRIORITY INFORMATION:   US 2002-366908P    20020322 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   UNILEVER, PATENT DEPARTMENT, 45 RIVER ROAD, EDGEWATER,
                        NJ, 07020
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       10
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
LINE COUNT:             743
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB      Cosmetic compositions containing organic sunscreens along with a 4-
        substituted resorcinol derivatives of general formula I exhibit improved
        storage stability and oxidative stability:   ##STR1##


        where


        each R.sub.1 and R.sub.2, independently, represents a hydrogen atom, --CO--R
        (acyl group), --COO--R CONHR; where R represents saturated or unsaturated,
        linear, branched or cyclic C.sub.1-C.sub.18 hydrocarbon groups; and


        R.sub.3 represents (1) an alkyl group, having from 1 to 18 carbon atoms,
        preferably having from 2 to 12 carbon atoms, with or without substitution of
        one or more hydrogen atoms of a linear alkyl group with a methyl or ethyl
        group; e.g., R.sub.3 constitutes linear or branched chain alkyls, or (2) a
        group of the general formula formula (II) ##STR2##


        Where X is preferably H, n is 0 to 3 and the dashed lines represents an
        optional double bond.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 35 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2003:250530  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Process for preparing a cosmetic formulation and a
                        composition therefor
INVENTOR(S):            Pate, James E., Greenfield, IN, UNITED STATES
                        Schmidt, Dale C., Midland, MI, UNITED STATES
                        Malotky, David L., Midland, MI, UNITED STATES
                        Drager, Anthony S., Midland, MI, UNITED STATES
                        Gatz, Letha M., Midland, MI, UNITED STATES
                        Piechocki, Christian, Hauenau, FRANCE

                            NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:     US 2003175316      A1   20030918
                        US 7056496         B2   20060606
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 2003-371481     A1   20030221  (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:   Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-91880, filed
                        on 6 Mar 2002, PENDING
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
                        SECTION, P. O. BOX 1967, MIDLAND, MI, 48641-1967
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       49
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
LINE COUNT:             1002
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB      The present invention includes a process of preparing an advanced cosmetic
        product by combining a high internal phase ratio (HIPR) emollient-in-water
        emulsion with a partial cosmetic formulation that typically contains water,
        a coloring agent, a fragrance, a rheology modifier, or a pH adjuster, or a
        combination thereof. The present invention also includes compositions
        directed to two particular subclasses of HIPR emollient-in-water emulsions,
        namely an HIPR silicone elastomer-in-water emulsion and an HIPR sunscreen-
        in-water emulsion and water-diluted dispersions thereof. The use of an HIPR
        emulsion of a cosmetic emollient provides a simple and flexible method of
        formulating the cosmetic product, due in part to the long shelf-stability of
        the HIPR emulsion (greater than 1 year), and the low quantity of water in
        the emulsion (typically less than 20% by volume based on the volume of
        emollient and water). The HIPR sunscreen-in-water emulsion can be formulated
        into an advanced cosmetic product with an improved sun protection factor
        (SPF) and critical wavelength.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 36 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2003:243784  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Process for preparing a cosmetic formulation
INVENTOR(S):            Pate, James E., Sandford, MI, UNITED STATES
                        Schmidt, Dale C., Midland, MI, UNITED STATES
                        Malotky, David L., Midland, MI, UNITED STATES
                        Drager, Anthony S., Midland, MI, UNITED STATES
                        Piechocki, Christian, Marienthal, FRANCE

                            NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:     US 2003170193      A1   20030911
                        US 6783766         B2   20040831
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 2002-91880      A1   20020306  (10)
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
                        SECTION, P. O. BOX 1967, MIDLAND, MI, 48641-1967
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       19
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
LINE COUNT:             527
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB      The present invention is a process of preparing an advanced cosmetic product
        by combining a high internal phase ratio (HIPR) emollient-in-water emulsion
        with a partial cosmetic formulation that typically contains water,
        fragrance, a rheology modifier, or a pH adjuster, or a combination thereof.
        The present invention is also a composition comprising two particular
        subclasses of HIPR emollient-in-water emulsions, namely an HIPR silicone
        elastomer-in-water emulsion and an HIPR sunscreen-in-water emulsion. The use
        of an HIPR emulsion of a cosmetic emollient provides a simple and flexible
        method of formulating the cosmetic product, due in part to the long shelf-
        stability of the HIPR emulsion (>1 year), and the low quantity of water in
        the emulsion (typically less than 20% by volume based on the volume of
        emollient and water).


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 37 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2003:172776  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Thickener system for cosmetic compositions
INVENTOR(S):            Zhang, Joanna Hong, Milford, CT, UNITED STATES
                        Suares, Alan Joseph, Cheshire, CT, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     Unilever Home & Personal Care USA, Division of Conopco
                        Inc. (U.S. corporation)

                            NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:     US 2003118620      A1   20030626
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 2002-56968      A1   20020124  (10)

                              NUMBER        DATE
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PRIORITY INFORMATION:   US 2001-318660P    20010912 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   UNILEVER, PATENT DEPARTMENT, 45 RIVER ROAD, EDGEWATER,
                        NJ, 07020
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       9
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
LINE COUNT:             497
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB      A cosmetic composition is provided which includes a polysaccharide and a
        taurate copolymer in a low pH system. The combination of polysaccharide and
        copolymer provides for an adequate viscosity while imparting improved
        skinfeel to the system.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 38 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2003:172775  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Thickened cosmetic compositions
INVENTOR(S):            Suares, Alan Joseph, Cheshire, CT, UNITED STATES
                        Zhang, Joanna Hong, Milford, CT, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     Unilever Home & Personal Care USA, Division of Conopco,
                        Inc. (U.S. corporation)

                            NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:     US 2003118619      A1   20030626
                        US 6986895         B2   20060117
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 2002-56923      A1   20020124  (10)

                              NUMBER        DATE
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PRIORITY INFORMATION:   US 2001-318687P    20010912 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   UNILEVER, PATENT DEPARTMENT, 45 RIVER ROAD, EDGEWATER,
                        NJ, 07020
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       8
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
LINE COUNT:             480
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB      A cosmetic composition is provided which includes an alpha- or beta-
        hydroxycarboxylic acid at least partially neutralized and a taurate
        copolymer in a low pH system. The taurate copolymer improves skinfeel and
        provides viscosity to the system.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 39 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2003:134687  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  End modified thermal responsive hydrogels
INVENTOR(S):            Ron, Eyal S., Lexington, MA, UNITED STATES
                        Bromberg, Lev, Swampscott, MA, UNITED STATES
                        Temchenko, Marina, Swampscott, MA, UNITED STATES

                            NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:     US 2003092776      A1   20030515
                        US 7008628         B2   20060307
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 2001-7184       A1   20011113  (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:   Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-368440, filed on 4 Aug
                        1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6316011

                              NUMBER        DATE
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PRIORITY INFORMATION:   US 1998-95330P     19980804 (60)
                        US 1998-97741P     19980824 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   Eyal S. Ron, 7 Coach Road, Lexington, MA, 02420
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       40
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:     6 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:             2174
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB      A pharmaceutic composition includes a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier,
        comprising a reverse thermally viscosifying polymer. The polymer includes a
        linear block copolymer, wherein at least one block comprises a poloxamer;
        and at least one block comprises a biocompatible polymer or oligomer, in an
        aqueous medium. The composition also includes an active agent which imparts
        a pharmaceutic or cosmetic effect. The composition viscosifies in response
        to an environmental stimulus. The composition is suitable for administration
        of the pharmaceutical agent across dermal, otic, rectal, vaginal,
        ophthalmic, esophageal and nasal mucosal membranes.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 40 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2003:70927  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Skin care compositions containing silicone
                        elastomers
INVENTOR(S):            Robinson, Larry Richard, Loveland, OH, UNITED STATES
                        Kim Ha, Robert Bao, Milford, OH, UNITED STATES
                        Sunkel, Jorge Max, Cincinnati, OH, UNITED STATES
                        Vatter, Michael Lee, Okeana, OH, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     The Procter & Gamble Company (U.S. corporation)

                             NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:     US 2003049212       A1   20030313
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 2002-132792      A1   20020425 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:   Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-613266, filed on 10
                        Jul 2000, PENDING
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
                        DIVISION, WINTON HILL TECHNICAL CENTER - BOX 161, 6110
                        CENTER HILL AVENUE, CINCINNATI, OH, 45224
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       28
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
LINE COUNT:             3045
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB      The present invention relates to a topical skin care composition having
        improved aesthetics containing a skin care active wherein the skin care
        active is soluble in a tacky solvent and wherein the dermatologically
        acceptable delivery system contains a tacky solvent in combination with a
        silicone elastomer and a carrier for the elastomer. The present invention
        also relates to methods of using such compositions to regulate the condition
        of mammalian skin while retaining good aesthetics.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

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L19  ANSWER 41 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2002:332458  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Cosmetic composition with organic sunscreen
                        and porous powder particles
INVENTOR(S):            Faryniarz, Joseph Raymond, Middlebury, CT, United
                        States
                        Suares, Alan Joseph, Cheshire, CT, United States
                        Zhang, Joanna Hong, Milford, CT, United States
                        Cheney, Michael Charles, Fairfield, CT, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     Unilever Home & Personal Care USA, division of Conopco,
                        Inc., Greenwich, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)

                             NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:     US 6495123          B1   20021217
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APPLICATION INFO.:      US 2002-144997           20020514  (10)

                             NUMBER         DATE
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PRIORITY INFORMATION:   US 2001-318691P    20010912 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER:       Dodson, Shelley A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   Honig, Milton L.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       7
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:     0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:             485
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       A cosmetic composition is provided which includes an organic sunscreen
         agent, a water-insoluble polymeric powder of porous particles, and an
         aqueous system wherein pH is less than 7. The porous particles remove the
         tackiness normally associated with organic sunscreen agents and low pH
         systems thereby providing a resultant composition of excellent skinfeel.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 42 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2002:325979  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Skin care compositions containing combination of skin
                        care actives
INVENTOR(S):            Robinson, Larry Richard, Loveland, OH, United States
                        Bissett, Donald Lynn, Hamilton, OH, United States
                        Deckner, George Endel, Cincinnati, OH, United States
                        Ha, Robert Bao Kim, Milford, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United
                        States (U.S. corporation)

                             NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:     US 6492326          B1   20021210
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 2000-544789           20000407  (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:   Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-541965, filed on 4 Apr
                        2000, now patented, Pat. No. US 6284802
                        Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-441303, filed
                        on 16 Nov 1999, now abandoned

                             NUMBER         DATE
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PRIORITY INFORMATION:   US 1999-129975P    19990419 (60)
                        US 2000-175315P    20000110 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER:       Reamer, James H.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   Howell, John M., Matthews, Armina E., Rosnell, Tara M.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1,2,17
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:     0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:             2283
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       The present invention relates to skin care compositions containing
         combinations of skin care actives and to methods of using such compositions
         to regulate the condition of skin. The compositions contain a safe and
         effective amount of amount of a peptide active selected from the group
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        consisting of pentapeptides, derivatives of pentapeptides, and mixtures
        thereof; a safe and effective amount of at least one additional skin care
        active; and a dermatologically acceptable carrier.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 43 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2002:224592  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Skin care compositions containing combination of skin
                        care actives
INVENTOR(S):            Robinson, Larry Richard, Loveland, OH, United States
                        Bissett, Donald Lynn, Hamilton, OH, United States
                        Deckner, George Endel, Cincinnati, OH, United States
                        Ha, Robert Bao Kim, Milford, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United
                        States (U.S. corporation)

                             NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:     US 6444647          B1   20020903
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 2000-544791           20000407  (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:   Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-541965, filed
                        on 4 Apr 2000, now patented, Pat. No. US 6284802
                        Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-441303, filed
                        on 16 Nov 1999, now abandoned

                             NUMBER         DATE
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PRIORITY INFORMATION:   US 1999-129975P    19990419 (60)
                        US 2000-175315P    20000110 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER:       Reamer, James H.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   Howell, John M., Matthews, Armina E., Rosnell, Tara M.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1,20
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:     0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:             2379
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB      The present invention relates to skin care compositions containing
        combinations of skin care actives and to methods of using such compositions
        to regulate the condition of skin. The compositions contain a safe and
        effective amount of a vitamin B3 compound; a safe and effective amount of a
        skin care active selected from farnesol, phytantriol, and mixtures thereof;
        and a dermatologically acceptable carrier.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 44 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2002:193336  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Skin care compositions
INVENTOR(S):            Deckner, George Endel, Cincinnati, OH, United States
                        SaNogueira, Jr., James Pedrosa, Wyoming, OH, United
                        States
                        Zukowski, Joseph Michael, Cincinnati, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United
                        States (U.S. corporation)
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                             NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:     US 2043             H1   20020806
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 1997-862772           19970523  (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Statutory
FILE SEGMENT:           GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER:       Jordan, Charles T.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:     Baker, Aileen J.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   Allen, George W., Little, Darryl C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       11
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:     0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:             2128
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       Disclosed are skin care compositions containing retinoids which generally
         improve the quality of the skin, particularly human facial skin. More
         particularly, the present invention relates to retinol containing skin care
         compositions with improved skin compatibility.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 45 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2002:23277  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Skin care compositions
INVENTOR(S):            Boyd, Roberta Atwood, Cincinnati, OH, United States
                        Deckner, George Endel, Cincinnati, OH, United States
                        SaNogueira, Jr., James Pedrosa, Wyoming, OH, United
                        States
                        Zukowski, Joseph Michael, Cincinnati, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United
                        States (U.S. corporation)

                             NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:     US 2013             H1   20020205
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 1997-863089           19970523  (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Statutory
FILE SEGMENT:           GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER:       Nelson, Peter A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   Little, Darryl C., Allen, George W., Matthews, Armina
                        E.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       6
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:     0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:             2146
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       Disclosed are topical compositions providing a high level of hydration and
         which comprise a vitamin B.sub.3 compound and a conditioning component for
         regulating the condition of skin.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 46 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2001:237487  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING SELECT LIQUID POLYOL FATTY ACID
                        POLYESTERS
INVENTOR(S):            DRZEWIECKI, PAUL JOSEPH, MAINEVILLE, OH, United States
                        LISTRO, JOSEPH ANTHONY, LOVELAND, OH, United States
                        NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:     US 2001055599     A1   20011227
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 1997-862344    A1   19970523  (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY, PATENT DIVISION, SHARON
                        WOODS TECHINICAL CENTER, 11511 REED HARTMAN HIGHWAY,
                        CINCINNATI, OH, 45241
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       19
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
LINE COUNT:             946
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       Disclosed are compositions suitable for topical application to human hair or
         skin, which comprise a combination of a liquid polyol fatty acid polyester
         having a melting point of from about -30° C. to about 30° C., and a solid
         oil other than a solid polyol fatty acid polyester having a melting point of
         above about 30° C. to about 250° C., wherein said liquid polyol fatty acid
         polyester has a polyol moiety and at least 1 fatty acid moiety, the polyol
         moiety having at least 4 free hydroxyl groups wherein at least 60% of these
         free hydroxyl groups are esterified with one or more fatty acid moieties
         having from about 8 to about 22 carbon atoms. The composition preferably
         further comprises a topical carrier for the liquid polyol fatty acid
         polyester and solid oil combination. The composition provides effective
         emolliency and aesthetic benefits.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 47 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2001:202207  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  End modified thermal responsive hydrogels
INVENTOR(S):            Ron, Eyal S., Lexington, MA, United States
                        Bromberg, Lev, Swampscott, MA, United States
                        Temchenko, Marina, Swampscott, MA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     Madash, LLC, Lexington, MA, United States (U.S.
                        corporation)

                        NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:     US 6316011        B1   20011113
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 1999-368440         19990804  (9)

                        NUMBER           DATE
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PRIORITY INFORMATION:   US 1998-95330P   19980804 (60)
                        US 1998-97741P   19980824 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER:       Jones, Dameron L.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       41
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:     7 Drawing Figure(s); 6 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:             2168
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       A pharmaceutic composition includes a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier,
         comprising a reverse thermally viscosifying polymer. The polymer includes a
         linear block copolymer, wherein at least one block comprises a poloxamer;
         and at least one block comprises a biocompatible polymer or oligomer, in an
         aqueous medium. The composition also includes an active agent which imparts
         a pharmaceutic or cosmetic effect. The composition viscosities in response
         to an environmental stimulus. The composition is suitable for administration
         of the pharmaceutical agent across dermal, otic, rectal, vaginal,
         ophthalmic, esophageal and nasal mucosal membranes.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 48 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2001:7701  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Skin care compositions and method of improving skin
                        appearance
INVENTOR(S):            SaNogueira, Jr., James Pedrosa, Wyoming, OH, United
                        States
                        Dawes, Nancy Coultrip, Cincinnatti, OH, United States
                        Sine, Mark Richard, Morrow, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United
                        States (U.S. corporation)

                        NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:     US 6174533        B1   20010116
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 1998-62178          19980417  (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:   Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-862777, filed
                        on 23 May 1997
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:       Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:     Howard, S.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   Allen, George W., Matthews, Armina E.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       23
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
LINE COUNT:             2392
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       Disclosed are topical compositions which provide good coverage of skin
         imperfections, e.g., pores and uneven skin tone, while retaining a natural
         skin appearance. The compositions contain a particulate material having a
         refractive index of at least about 2, e.g., TiO.sub.2.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 49 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2000:160607  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Article having a transferable breathable skin care
                        composition thereon
INVENTOR(S):            Vega, Victor Nicholas, Cincinnati, OH, United States
                        Hanser, Thomas Robert, Taylor Mill, KY, United States
                        Hauwermeiren, Tim Van, Ramsdonk, Belgium
                        Roe, Donald Carroll, West Chester, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United
                        States (U.S. corporation)

                        NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:     US 6153209             20001128
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 1999-407950         19990928  (9)
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:       Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:     Ghali, Isis
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   Wei-Berk, Caroline, Allen, George W., Stone, Kirsten K.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       32
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:     3 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:             2420
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       The present invention relates to an article having a skin care composition
         disposed on at least a portion of the article. The skin care composition is
         a breathable, barrier protectant which can be immobilized on the article and
         is transferable to the wearer's skin via contact, normal wearer motion
         and/or body heat. Particularly, the skin care composition should have a
         water vapor transmission rate of at least about 0.1 gm/m.sup.2 /hr and a
         barrier property of at least about -25 on Hunter b scale, as measured by a
         Methylene Blue Dye Method.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 50 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2000:87734  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Personal treatment compositions and/or cosmetic
                        compositions containing enduring perfume
INVENTOR(S):            Trinh, Toan, Maineville, OH, United States
                        Bacon, Dennis Ray, Milford, OH, United States
                        Chung, Alex Haejoon, West Chester, OH, United States
                        Trandai, Angie, West Chester, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     The Proctor & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United
                        States (U.S. corporation)

                        NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:     US 6086903             20000711
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 1996-606881         19960226  (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:       Wortman, Donna C.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   Camp, Jason J.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       16
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
LINE COUNT:             3846
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       Personal treatment compositions including leave-on hair care compositions
         and leave-on skin care compositions, comprising from about 0.001% to about
         50%, preferably from about 0.005% to about 6%, enduring perfume, are
         disclosed. The enduring perfume provides a lasting olfactory sensation thus
         minimizing the need to use large amounts.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 51 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2000:27576  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Shelf stable skin cleansing liquid with gel forming
                        polymer and lipid
INVENTOR(S):            Dixon, Thomas Jefferson, Cincinnati, OH, United States
                        Schmidt, Robert Raymond, Fort Wright, KY, United States
                        Kacher, Mark Leslie, Mason, OH, United States
                        Koczwara, Constance Sagel, Milford, OH, United States
                        Tollens, Fernando Ray, Cincinnati, OH, United States
                        Evans, Marcus Wayne, Hamilton, OH, United States
                        Geary, Nicholas William, Blue Ash, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United
                        States (U.S. corporation)

                        NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:     US 6033680             20000307
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 1998-116074         19980715  (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:   Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-739490, filed on 28
                        Oct 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5869070 which is a
                        continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-349773, filed on 6 Dec
                        1994, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:       Venkat, Jyothsna
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   Little, Darryl C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       17
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
LINE COUNT:             1231
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       The liquid composition is a dual cleanser and moisturizer that is stable and
         on a macro scale is homogeneous. The dual cleansing and lipid moisturizing
         liquid composition of this invention comprises: by weight parts of the
         liquid composition:


         (a) from about 5 parts to about 30 parts of lipid skin moisturizing agent
         having a Vaughan Solubility Parameter (VSP) of between 5 and 10;


         (b) from about 0.3 parts to 5 parts of a water dispersible gel forming
         polymer wherein said polymer is an anionic, nonionic, cationic or
         hydrophobically modified polymers, selected from the group consisting of
         cationic polysaccharides of the cationic guar gum class with molecular
         weights of 1,000 to 3,000,000, anionic, cationic and nonionic homopolymers
         derived from acrylic and/or methacrylic acid, anionic, cationic and nonionic
         cellulose resins; cationic copolymers of dimethyldialkylammonium chloride
         and acrylic acid; cationic homopolymers of dimethyldialkylammonium chloride;
         cationic polyalkylene and ethoxypolyalkylene imines polyethylene glycol of
         molecular weight from 100,00 to 4,000,000; and mixes thereof; and,


         (c) from about 5 part to about 30 parts of a synthetic surfactant;


         (d) from about 0 part to about 15 part of a C8 to C14 fatty acid soap;
         wherein said soap has a counterion selected from the group consisting of: K,
         NH4, N(CH2CH2OH)3; and mixtures thereof; and


         (e) water; and,


         wherein said lathering skin cleansing liquid composition has a Lipid
         Deposition Value (LDV) of at least 5 up to about 1000 µg of lipid per sq. cm
         of skin; and wherein said synthetic surfactant and said soap has a combined
         CMC equilibrium surface tension value of from 15 to 50.
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     This composition provides good cleansing, lather and good sensory feel and
     yet surprisingly provides a lipid moisturizing benefit via deposition of the
     lipid on the skin of the user. The liquid composition is stable and on a
     macro scale is homogeneous.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 52 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2000:4434  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Skin care kit
INVENTOR(S):            Hargraves, Peter James, Cincinnati, OH, United States
                        Wilson, Julie Elizabeth, Philadelphia, PA, United
                        States
                        Irwin, Christopher, Cincinnati, OH, United States
                        Fowler, Timothy John, Cincinnati, OH, United States
                        Ha, Robert Bao Kim, Milford, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United
                        States (U.S. corporation)

                            NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:     US 6013270              20000111
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 1998-63324           19980420  (9)
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:       Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:     Howard, S.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   Henderson, Loretta J., Mathews, Armina E., Allen,
                        George W.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       30
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:     7 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:             2659
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       The present invention relates to a skin care kit useful skin conditioning.
         The kit, which includes a skin care composition contained within a
         dispenser, is particularly useful for providing good moisturization and
         aesthetics to both cream and lotion users. More particularly, this invention
         relates to a skin care kit useful for regulating skin condition (especially
         human skin, more especially human facial skin), including lubricating the
         skin, increasing the smoothness and suppleness of the skin, preventing or
         relieving dryness of the skin, hydrating the skin, and/or protecting the
         skin regulating visible and/or tactile discontinuities in skin, e.g.,
         visible and/or tactile discontinuities in skin texture, more especially
         discontinuities associated with skin aging.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 53 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       1999:163234  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Skin care compositions and method of improving skin
                        appearance
INVENTOR(S):            SaNogueira, Jr., James Pedrosa, Wyoming, OH, United
                        States
                        Dawes, Nancy Coultrip, Cincinnati, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United
                        States (U.S. corporation)

                            NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:     US 6001377              19991214
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 1998-61929           19980417  (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:   Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-862739, filed
                        on 23 May 1997
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:       Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:     Howard, Sharon
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   Henderson, Loretta J., Allen, George W., Matthews,
                        Armina E.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       19
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
LINE COUNT:             2322
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       Disclosed are topical compositions which provide good coverage of skin
         imperfections, e.g., pores and uneven skin tone, while retaining a natural
         skin appearance. The compositions contain a particulate material having a
         refractive index of at least about 2, e.g., TiO.sub.2, and a skin
         conditioning component.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 54 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       1999:159506  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Skin care compositions and method of improving skin
                        appearance
INVENTOR(S):            Sine, Mark Richard, Morrow, OH, United States
                        SaNogueira, Jr., James Pedrosa, Wyoming, OH, United
                        States
                        Dawes, Nancy Coultrip, Cincinnati, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United
                        States (U.S. corporation)

                            NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:     US 5997890              19991207
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 1998-56028           19980406  (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:   Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-862776, filed
                        on 23 May 1997
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:       Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:     Howard, Sharon
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   Allen, George W., Matthews, Armina E., Henderson,
                        Loretta J.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       19
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
LINE COUNT:             2360
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       Disclosed are topical compositions which are useful for providing
         essentially immediate improvements in skin appearance, e.g., good coverage
         of skin imperfections, e.g., pores and uneven skin tone, in addition to
         chronic improvements in skin appearance, while retaining a natural skin
         appearance. The compositions contain a particulate material having a
         refractive index of at least about 2, e.g., TiO.sub.2, and an active for
         regulating skin condition following multiple topical applications of the
         composition. Preferred actives include Vitamin B.sub.3 compounds and
         retinoids.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 55 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       1999:132251  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Skin care compositions and method of improving skin
                        appearance
INVENTOR(S):            Sine, Mark Richard, Cincinnati, OH, United States
                        SaNogueira, Jr., James Pedrosa, Cincinnati, OH, United
                        States
                        Dawes, Nancy Coultrip, Cincinnati, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United
                        States (U.S. corporation)

                            NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:     US 5972359              19991026
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 1998-61509           19980417  (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:   Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-862775, filed
                        on 23 May 1997, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:       Dodson, Shelley A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   Allen, George W., Matthews, Armina E., Henderson,
                        Loretta J.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       23
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
LINE COUNT:             2450
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       Disclosed are topical compositions which provide good coverage of skin
         imperfections, e.g., pores and uneven skin tone, while retaining a natural
         skin appearance. The compositions contain a particulate material having a
         refractive index of at least about 2, e.g., TiO.sub.2.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 56 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       1999:128146  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Skin care compositions
INVENTOR(S):            Deckner, George Endel, Cincinnati, OH, United States
                        SaNogueira, Jr., James Pedrosa, Wyoming, OH, United
                        States
                        Zukowski, Joseph Michael, Cincinnati, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United
                        States (U.S. corporation)

                            NUMBER        KIND    DATE
                        ---------------- ------ --------
PATENT INFORMATION:     US 5968528              19991019
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 1997-862774          19970523  (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:       Clardy, S. Mark
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:     Williamson, Michael A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   Little, Darryl C., Matthews, Armina E., Allen, George
                        W.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       7
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
LINE COUNT:             2109
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       Disclosed are skin care compositions containing a vitamin B.sub.3 compound
         which generally improve the quality of the skin, particularly human facial
         skin. More particularly, the present invention relates to niacinamide
         containing skin care compositions with improved skin compatibility.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 57 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       1999:120865  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Sunscreen cosmetic composition
INVENTOR(S):            Dobkowski, Brian John, Derby, CT, United States
                        Cheney, Michael Charles, Fairfield, CT, United States
                        Znaiden, Alexander Paul, Trumbull, CT, United States
                        Rose, Walter, New Haven, CT, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     Chesebrough-Pond's USA Co., Greenwich, CT, United
                        States (U.S. corporation)

                            NUMBER        KIND    DATE
                        ---------------- ------ --------
PATENT INFORMATION:     US 5961961              19991005
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 1998-90294           19980604  (9)
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:       Dodson, Shelley A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   Honig, Milton L.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       10
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
LINE COUNT:             642
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       A sunscreen cosmetic composition is provided which is a water and emollient
         oil emulsion containing an inorganic sunscreen agent such as titanium
         dioxide with a relatively large particle size ranging from about 0.1 to 20
         micron and an organic sunscreen agent. High levels of sunscreen activity are
         achievable without any significant adverse effect on emulsion aesthetics.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 58 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       1999:56266  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Stable topical cosmetic/pharmaceutical emulsion
                        compositions containing ascorbic acid
INVENTOR(S):            Herstein, Morris, Scarsdale, NY, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     La Prairie SA, Volketswil, Switzerland (non-U.S.
                        corporation)

                            NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:     US 5902591              19990511
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 1997-832938          19970403  (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:       Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:     Spear, James M.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   Sprung Kramer Schaefer & Briscoe
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NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       24
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
LINE COUNT:             779
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       Stable topical emulsions for cosmetic/pharmaceutical purposes can be made
         from a two component system of a powdered ascorbic acid phase and a liquid
         phase, the liquid phase containing an emulsion stabilizingly effective
         amount of an organoclay material.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 59 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       1998:156931  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Personal treatment compositions and/or cosmetic
                        compositions containing enduring perfume
INVENTOR(S):            Trinh, Toan, Maineville, OH, United States
                        Bacon, Dennis Ray, Milford, OH, United States
                        Chung, Alex Haejoon, West Chester, OH, United States
                        Trandai, Angie, West Chester, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United
                        States (U.S. corporation)

                             NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:     US 5849310               19981215
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 1996-606882           19960226  (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:   Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-326457, filed
                        on 20 Oct 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5540853
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:       Venkat, Jyothsna
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   Aylor, Robert B.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       21
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
LINE COUNT:             3862
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       Personal treatment compositions including cleansing and/or cosmetic
         compositions are disclosed, the cleansing compositions, for example,
         comprising from about 0.001% to about 10%, preferably from about 0.005% to
         about 6%, enduring perfume comprising at least about 70% of enduring perfume
         ingredients; from about 0.01% to about 95% surfactant system; and the
         balance carrier. The enduring perfume provides a lasting olfactory sensation
         thus minimizing the need to use large amounts. Preferred compositions are
         liquid and comprise water as a carrier.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 60 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       1998:138451  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Personal treatment compositions and /or cosmetic
                        compositions containing enduring perfume
INVENTOR(S):            Trinh, Toan, Maineville, OH, United States
                        Bacon, Dennis Ray, Milford, OH, United States
                        Trandai, Angie, West Chester, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     The Proctor & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United
                        States (U.S. corporation)

                             NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:     US 5833999               19981110
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 1996-745385           19960520  (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:   Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-326620, filed on 20
                        Oct 1994, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:       Venkat, Jyothsna
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   Aylor, Robert B.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       12
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
LINE COUNT:             3503
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       Personal treatment compositions including leave-on hair care compositions
         and leave-on skin care compositions, comprising from about 0.001% to about
         50%, preferably from about 0.005% to about 6%, enduring perfume, are
         disclosed. The enduring perfume provides a lasting olfactory sensation thus
         minimizing the need to use large amounts.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.


=> d l19 61-70 ibib abs

L19  ANSWER 61 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       1998:115430  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Compositions for topical delivery of active ingredients
INVENTOR(S):            McAtee, David Michael, Fairfield, OH, United States
                        Albacarys, Lourdes Dessus, West Chester, OH, United
                        States
                        Listro, Joseph Anthony, Loveland, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United
                        States (U.S. corporation)

                             NUMBER        KIND    DATE
                        ---------------- ------ --------
PATENT INFORMATION:     US 5811111               19980922
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 1997-833016           19970403  (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:   Continuation of Ser. No.    506149, filed on 24 Jul
                        1995, now patented, Pat. No.    5665364
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:       Clardy, S. Mark
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:     Harrison, Robert H.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   Henderson, Loretta J.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       22
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
LINE COUNT:             1503
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       The compositions of the present invention are useful for the topical
         delivery of a wide variety of active ingredients. These compositions are
         particularly useful for treating conditions such as acne and its attendant
         skin lesions, blemishes, and other imperfections. These compositions are
         nonirritating to the skin and also provide improved skin feel benefits.
         These compositions can be in the form of leave-on products and products that
         are rinsed or wiped from the skin after use.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 62 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       1998:33606  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Gas and gaseous precursor filled microspheres as
                        topical and subcutaneous delivery vehicles
INVENTOR(S):            Unger, Evan C., Tucson, AZ, United States
                        Matsunaga, Terry O., Tucson, AZ, United States
                        Yellowhair, David, Tucson, AZ, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     ImaRx Pharmaceutical Corp., Tucson, AZ, United States
                        (U.S. corporation)

                             NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:     US 5733572               19980331
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 1994-346426           19941129  (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:   Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-307305, filed
                        on 16 Sep 1994 Ser. No. Ser. No. US 1993-159687, filed
                        on 30 Nov 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5585112 Ser.
                        No. Ser. No. US 1993-160232, filed on 30 Nov 1993, now
                        patented, Pat. No. US 5542935 And Ser. No. US
                        1993-159674, filed on 30 Nov 1993, now abandoned , said
                        Ser. No. US   -159687 Ser. No. Ser. No. US   -160232
                        And Ser. No. US   -159674 , each Ser. No. US   - which
                        is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-76239,
                        filed on 11 Jun 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5469854
                        And Ser. No. US 1993-76250, filed on 11 Jun 1993, now
                        patented, Pat. No. US 5580575 , said Ser. No. US
                        -76239 And Ser. No. US   -76250 , each Ser. No. US   -
                        which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US
                        1991-717084, filed on 18 Jun 1991, now patented, Pat.
                        No. US 5228446 And Ser. No. US 1991-716899, filed on 18
                        Jun 1991, now abandoned , said Ser. No. US   -717084
                        And Ser. No. US   -716899 , each Ser. No. US   - which
                        is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-569828,
                        filed on 20 Aug 1990, now patented, Pat. No. US 5088499
                        which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US
                        1989-455707, filed on 22 Dec 1989, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:       Kishore, Gollamudi S.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   Woodcock Washburn Kurtz Mackiewicz & Norris LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       60
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:     3 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:             4174
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       Gas and gaseous precursor filled microspheres, and foams thereof, provide
         novel topical and subcutaneous delivery vehicles for various active
         ingredients, including drugs and cosmetics.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 63 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       97:91182  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Shelf stable skin cleansing liquid with gel forming
                        polymer, lipid and crystalline ethylene glycol fatty
                        acid ester
INVENTOR(S):            Kacher, Mark Leslie, Mason, OH, United States
                        Dixon, Thomas Jefferson, Cincinnati, OH, United States
                        Koczwara, Constance Sagel, Milford, OH, United States
                        Tollens, Fernando Ray, Cincinnati, OH, United States
                        Schmidt, Robert Raymond, Fort Wright, KY, United States
                        Evans, Marcus Wayne, Hamilton, OH, United States
                        Geary, Nicholas William, Blue Ash, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United
                        States (U.S. corporation)

                             NUMBER        KIND    DATE
                        ---------------- ------ --------
PATENT INFORMATION:     US 5674511               19971007
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 1996-722699           19960930  (8)
DISCLAIMER DATE:        20110503
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:   Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-350368, filed on 6 Dec
                        1994, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:       Kishore, Gollamudi S.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   Rosnell, Tara M.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       18
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
LINE COUNT:             1273
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       The liquid of the present invention can provide good cleansing, lather and
         good sensory feel and yet surprisingly provide a lipid moisturizing benefit
         via deposition of the lipid on the skin of the user. The liquid composition
         is stable and on a macro scale is homogeneous. The dual cleansing and lipid
         moisturizing liquid composition of this invention comprises: (1) about 5
         parts to about 30 parts of a lipid skin moisturizing agent; (2) about 1 to
         about 15 parts of an ethylene glycol fatty acid ester; (3) from about 0.05
         parts to about 3 parts of a selected water dispersible gel forming polymer
         (4) from about 5 parts to about 30 parts of a lathering synthetic
         surfactant, and; (5) water, and wherein said synthetic surfactant and any
         soap has a combined CMC equilibrium surface tension value of from 15 to 50,
         and wherein said lathering skin cleansing liquid composition has a Lipid
         Deposition Value (LDV) of from about 5 to about 1000 µg of lipid per sq. cm
         of skin.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 64 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       97:80917  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Compositions for topical delivery of active ingredients
INVENTOR(S):            McAtee, David Michael, Fairfield, OH, United States
                        Albacarys, Lourdes Dessus, West Chester, OH, United
                        States
                        Listro, Joseph Anthony, Loveland, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United
                        States (U.S. corporation)

                             NUMBER        KIND    DATE
                        ---------------- ------ --------
PATENT INFORMATION:     US 5665364               19970909
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 1995-506149           19950724  (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:       Bleutge, John C.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:     Harrison, Robert H.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   Dabbiere, David K., Suter, David L., Rasser, Jacobus C.
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NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       23
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
LINE COUNT:             1457
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       The compositions of the present invention are useful for the topical
         delivery of a wide variety of active ingredients. These compositions are
         particularly useful for treating conditions such as acne and its attendant
         skin lesions, blemishes, and other imperfections. These compositions are
         nonirritating to the skin and also provide improved skin feel benefits.
         These compositions can be in the form of leave-on products and products that
         are rinsed or wiped from the skin after use.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 65 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       97:68148  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Personal product compositions comprising heteroatom
                        containing alkyl aldonamide compounds
INVENTOR(S):            Vermeer, Robert, Nutley, NJ, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     Lever Brothers Company, Division of Conopco, Inc., New
                        York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)

                            NUMBER        KIND    DATE
                        ---------------- ------ --------
PATENT INFORMATION:     US 5653970              19970805
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 1994-352008          19941208  (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:       Gardner, Sallie M.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   Koatz, Ronald A.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       1
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
LINE COUNT:             6060
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       The invention relates to personal product compositions containing heteroatom
         containing alkyl aldonamide compounds and skin conditioning agent.
         Unexpectedly, applicants have found that when these heteroatom containing
         alkyl aldonamides are used, benefits such as enhanced stability and/or
         enhanced viscosity are obtained relative to the use of other known
         thickeners or non-heteroatom containing aldonamides.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 66 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       97:53932  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Hair care compositions comprising heteroatom containing
                        alkyl aldonamide compounds
INVENTOR(S):            Vermeer, Robert, Nutley, NJ, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     Lever Brothers Company, Division of Conopco, Inc., New
                        York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)

                            NUMBER        KIND    DATE
                        ---------------- ------ --------
PATENT INFORMATION:     US 5641480              19970624
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 1994-352309          19941208  (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:       Gardner, Salle M.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   Koatz, Ronald A.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       1
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
LINE COUNT:             5444
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       The invention relates to hair care compositions containing heteroatom
         containing alkyl aldonamide compounds and hair conditioning agents.
         Unexpectedly, applicants have found that when these heteroatom containing
         alkyl aldonamides are used, benefits such as enhanced stability and/or
         enhanced viscosity are obtained relative to the use of other known
         thickeners or non-heteroatom containing aldonamides.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 67 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       97:18205  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Topical compositions having improved skin feel
INVENTOR(S):            McAtee, David M., Fairfield, OH, United States
                        Albacarys, Lourdes D., West Chester, OH, United States
                        Hasenoehrl, Erik J., Cincinnati, OH, United States
                        Listro, Joseph A., Loveland, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United
                        States (U.S. corporation)

                            NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:     US 5607980              19970304
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 1995-505988          19950724  (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:       Mosley, Terressa
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   Sabatelli, Anthony D.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       21
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
LINE COUNT:             1480
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       The compositions of the present invention are useful for topical application
         to human skin. These compositions provide improved skin feel. These
         compositions can be in the form of leave-on products or products that are
         rinsed or wiped from the skin after use. These compositions are also useful
         for conditioning desquamating, and cleansing the skin and for relieving dry
         skin.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 68 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       96:67677  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Personal treatment compositions and/or cosmetic
                        compositions containing enduring perfume
INVENTOR(S):            Trinh, Toan, Maineville, OH, United States
                        Bacon, Dennis R., Milford, OH, United States
                        Trandai, Angie, West Chester, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United
                        States (U.S. corporation)

                            NUMBER        KIND    DATE
                        ---------------- ------ --------
PATENT INFORMATION:     US 5540853              19960730
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 1994-326457          19941020  (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:       McFarlane, Anthony
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:     Hailey, Patricia L.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   Aylor, Robert B.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       21
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
LINE COUNT:             3562
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       Personal treatment compositions including cleansing and/or cosmetic
         compositions are disclosed, the cleansing compositions, for example,
         comprising from about 0.001% to about 10%, preferably from about 0.005% to
         about 6%, enduring perfume; from about 0.01% to about 95% surfactant system;
         and the balance carrier. The enduring perfume provides a lasting olfactory
         sensation thus minimizing the need to use large amounts. Preferred
         compositions are liquid and comprise water as a carrier.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 69 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       95:49937  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Thickened cosmetic compositions
INVENTOR(S):            Williams, Lorraine, Shelton, CT, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     Chesebrough-Pond's USA Co., Division of Conopco, Inc.,
                        Greenwich, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)

                            NUMBER        KIND    DATE
                        ---------------- ------ --------
PATENT INFORMATION:     US 5422112              19950606
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 1994-257408          19940609  (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:       Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:     Howard, Sharon
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   Honig, Milton L.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       7
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
LINE COUNT:             360
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       Cosmetic compositions are provided containing a thickening system that
         includes a heterobiopolysaccharide gum such as xanthan gum, an inorganic
         thickening agent such as magnesium aluminum silicate and a polyacrylamide.
         These compositions are particularly effective with thickening C.sub.1 -
         C.sub.25 α-hydroxy carboxylic acids and salts thereof, especially at low pH.
         Furthermore, the combination thickening system functions to stabilize the
         compositions against phase separation.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 70 OF 70  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       93:58877  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Artificial tanning compositions containing positively
                        charged paucilamellar vesicles
INVENTOR(S):            Sottery, John P., Milford, CT, United States
                        Deckner, George E., Trumbull, CT, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     Richardson-Vicks Inc., Cincinnati, OH, United States
                        (U.S. corporation)

                            NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:     US 5229104              19930720
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 1991-693263          19910429  (7)
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:       Ore, Dale R.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   Sabatelli, Anthony D., Dabbiere, David K., Mohl,
                        Douglas C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       28
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
LINE COUNT:             934
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       The present invention relates to oil-in-water emulsion compositions useful
         for imparting an artificial tan to human skin. These emulsions contain
         paucilamellar lipid vesicles, i.e. vesicles comprising several concentric
         lipid bilayers, encapsulating an aqueous dihydroxyacetone solution. The
         vesicles comprise a polyoxyalkylene alkyl ether, a sterol, a quaternary
         ammonium compound, and optionally, a non-surface active oil. In further
         embodiments, these emulsion compositions contain one or more sunscreens, and
         are also useful for protecting human skin from the harmful effects of
         sunlight and other sources of ultraviolet radiation. The present invention
         also relates to methods for preparing these compositions, methods for
         providing an artificial tan to human skin, and methods for protecting human
         skin from the harmful effects of ultraviolet radiation.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.


=> s l19 and PEG-20 glyceryl laurate
L21           2 L19 AND PEG-20 GLYCERYL LAURATE

=> d l21 1-2 ibib abs

L21  ANSWER 1 OF 2  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2006:166479  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                  Cosmetic and pharmaceutical foam
INVENTOR(S):            Tamarkin, Dov, Maccabim, ISRAEL
                        Friedman, Doron, Karmei Yosef, ISRAEL
                        Eini, Meir, Ness Ziona, ISRAEL
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     Foamix Ltd., Ness Ziona, ISRAEL, 74104 (non-U.S.
                        corporation)

                            NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:     US 2006140984     A1    20060629
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 2003-532618    A1    20031024  (10)
                        WO 2003-IB5527          20031024
                                                20051222  PCT 371 date

                             NUMBER          DATE
                        ------------------ --------
PRIORITY INFORMATION:   IL 2002-152486     20021025
                        US 2002-429546P    20021129 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   WILMER CUTLER PICKERING HALE AND DORR LLP, 60 STATE
                        STREET, BOSTON, MA, 02109, US
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NUMBER OF CLAIMS:        87
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:         1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:      2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:              2227
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       The invention relates to an alcohol-free cosmetic or pharmaceutical foam
         carrier comprising water, a hydrophobic solvent, a foam adjuvant agent, a
         surface-active agent and a water gelling agent. The cosmetic or
         pharmaceutical foam carrier does not contain aliphatic alcohols, making it
         non-irritating and non-drying. The alcohol-free foam carrier is suitable for
         inclusion of both water-soluble and oil soluble pharmaceutical and cosmetic
         agents.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L21  ANSWER 2 OF 2  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2005:87010  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                   Moisturizing compositions
INVENTOR(S):             Novikov, Alexander, Framingham, MA, UNITED STATES
                         Thong, Stephen, Needham, MA, UNITED STATES
                         O'Grady, Janet Kelley, Westwood, MA, UNITED STATES

                              NUMBER        KIND    DATE
                         ---------------- ------ --------
PATENT INFORMATION:      US 2005074472      A1   20050407
APPLICATION INFO.:       US 2003-679738     A1   20031006  (10)
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Utility
FILE SEGMENT:            APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:    FISH & RICHARDSON PC, 225 FRANKLIN ST, BOSTON, MA,
                         02110
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:        29
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:         1
LINE COUNT:              334
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       Moisturizing compositions containing bilayered vesicles, e.g.,
         microvesicles, are provided. In some implementations, the vesicles include
         an ethoxylated polyol ester of a fatty acid, a sterol, and a long chain
         fatty alcohol.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.


=> s novikov.in.
L22           448 NOVIKOV.IN.

=> s l22 and (fatty acid and fatty alcohol)
L23             1 L22 AND (FATTY ACID AND FATTY ALCOHOL)

=> d l23 ibib abs

L23  ANSWER 1 OF 1  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2004:308094  USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE:                   Covalent and non-covalent crosslinking of hydrophilic
                         polymers and adhesive compositions prepared therewith
INVENTOR(S):             Feldstein, Mikhail M., Moscow, RUSSIAN FEDERATION
                         Bairamov, Danir F., Moscow, RUSSIAN FEDERATION
                         Plate, Nicolai A., Moscow, RUSSIAN FEDERATION
                         Kulchikhin, Valery G., Moscow, RUSSIAN FEDERATION
                         Singh, Parminder, San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
                         Cleary, Gary W., Los Altos Hills, CA, UNITED STATES

                              NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:      US 2004242770      A1   20041202
APPLICATION INFO.:       US 2004-825083     A1   20040414  (10)

                                NUMBER         DATE
                         ----------------- --------
PRIORITY INFORMATION:    US 2003-463627P   20030416 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Utility
FILE SEGMENT:            APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:    REED & EBERLE LLP, 800 MENLO AVENUE, SUITE 210, MENLO
                         PARK, CA, 94025
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:        90
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:         1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:      13 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:              3505
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       A water-insoluble, hydrophilic adhesive polymer is provided, wherein the
         polymer is prepared by polymerization of a composition consisting of a
         hydrophilic monomer and a dual-function monomer that both (a) undergoes
         polymerization with the hydrophilic monomer and (b) provides crosslinks in
         the polymer product. Water-insoluble, hydrophilic adhesive polymer blends
         are also provided, which are free of covalent crosslinks. The polymers are
         useful in hydrogel and bioadhesive compositions, which find utility as drug
         delivery systems (e.g., topical, transdermal, transmucosal, iontophoretic),
         medical skin coverings, wound dressings and wound healing products,
         biomedical electrodes, and tooth whitening stripes.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.


=> d his full

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:59:53 ON 18 SEP 2006)

     FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 09:02:42 ON 18 SEP 2006
L1          120 SEA PEG-20 GLYCERYL LAURATE
L2           62 SEA L1 AND FATTY ALCOHOL
L3           39 SEA L2 AND STEROL
L4           39 SEA L3 AND WATER
L5           39 DUP REM L4 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L6           39 SEA L5 AND (CHOLESTEROL OR PHYTOSTEROL OR LANOSTEROL)
L7           39 SEA L6 AND (STEARYL OR ARACHIDYL OR LIGNOCERYL OR BEHENYL)
L8           11 SEA L7 AND PHOSPHOLIPID
L9            0 SEA L8 AND SUNSCREEN
L10           5 SEA L7 AND SUNSCREEN
                D L10 1-5 IBIB KWIC ABS
                D L8 5-11 IBIB ABS KWIC
L11       13485 SEA ((ETHOXYLATED OR POLYETHOXYLATED) (P) (FATTY ACID))
L12         437 SEA L11 AND STEROL AND FATTY ALCOHOL
L13         345 SEA L12 AND (VITAMIN OR SUNSCREEN)
L14          91 SEA L13 AND EMOLLIENT
L15          75 SEA L14 AND (CHOLESTEROL OR PHYTOSTEROL OR LANOSTEROL)
L16          75 SEA L15 AND (STEARYL OR ARACHIDYL OR BEHENYL)
L17          75 SEA L16 AND (GLYCERIN OR PENTYLENE OR PROPYLENE OR BUTYLENE)
L18          70 SEA L17 AND (METHOXYCINNAMATE OR BENZOPHENONE OR AVOBENZONE OR
                SALICYLATE OR TITANIUM DIOXIDE OR ZINC OXIDE)
L19          70 SEA L18 AND (WAX OR VEGETABLE OIL OR SILICONE)
L20           1 SEA L19 AND (MICROVESICLE OR MICROPARTICLE OR MICROSPHERE)
                D L20 IBIB ABS KWIC
                D L19 1-20 IBIB ABS
                D L19 21-40 IBIB ABS
                D L19 41-60 IBIB ABS
                D L19 61-70 IBIB ABS
L21           2 SEA L19 AND PEG-20 GLYCERYL LAURATE
                D L21 1-2 IBIB ABS
L22         448 SEA NOVIKOV.IN.
L23           1 SEA L22 AND (FATTY ACID AND FATTY ALCOHOL)
                D L23 IBIB ABS

     FILE HOME

     FILE HCAPLUS

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     FILE LAST UPDATED: 17 Sep 2006  (20060917/ED)

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     FILE USPATFULL
     FILE COVERS 1971 TO PATENT PUBLICATION DATE: 14 Sep 2006 (20060914/PD)
     FILE LAST UPDATED: 14 Sep 2006 (20060914/ED)
     HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US7107620
     HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2006206975
     CA INDEXING IS CURRENT THROUGH 12 Sep 2006 (20060912/UPCA)
     ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 14 Sep 2006 (20060914/PD)
     REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Jun 2006
     USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Jun 2006


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